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The Commercial and Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette" is published at midday every Saturday in time for the Austrian Lloyd's mail. The supplement contains exhaustive and important reviews of the cotton, cotton seed, and stock and share market, with all the latest statistics up to the evening of the preceding day, complete tabular forms of the various market fluctuations, and the copies of the official telegrams of the Liverpool Cotton Association, etc., etc. Subscription for one year P.T. 100 (inclusive of postage in Egypt for abroad the postage is P.T. 10 extra). For further particulars apply to the Manager the "Egyptian Gazette."

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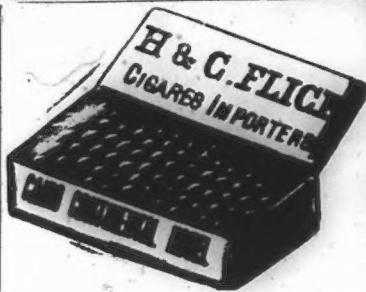
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Finest Egyptian Cigarettes, own manufacture.

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128894 ASSOUAN, near the GRAND HOTEL, ASSOUAN.

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18-3-907

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA
Kon-el-Nadour Observatory.

Direction of wind ... S.
Force of wind ... 10
State of Sea ... Slight
Barometer corrected ... 764.7
Evaporation ... 3
State of Clouds ... Clear
During ...
24 hours ...
ending 8 a.m. ...
Min. do. ... 10
Max. do. ... 10
Humidity of the air ... 74
Heat of the sun ... 84
Rainfall ...
Moon rises 11.8 a.m.
sets 6.48 p.m.
REMARKS.
Pleasant bracing weather conditions continue to prevail. A light breeze is blowing from the S., and the barometer is rising.

OTHER STATIONS.
OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	21	10	Marou	21	7
Suez	20	9	Althara	23	17
Helwan	20	9	Soakin	27	23
Ghizeh	23	8	Khartoum	23	14
Assiut	24	8	Kassala	24	19
Assouan	31	11	Wad Medani	26	17
Wady Halfa	24	8	Douala	25	17

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste	768.7	Almost calm	5	Very slight
Malta	764.9	Light	14	Bother rough
Brindisi	760.9	Strong	7	High
Athens	766.8	Almost calm	16	Very rough
Lamiae	763.3	Almost calm	—	High

The Egyptian Gazette

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 23 1/4 per annum, P.T. 11 1/2 for six months, P.T. 80 for three months. To other countries in the Postal Union P.T. 273 (£2.16s.) per annum. Six months P.T. 136 1/2 (£1.8s.), three months P.T. 95 (0.19s.).

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The Egyptian Gazette THE ENGLISH DAILY NEWSPAPER.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
Editor and Manager - R. SNELLING.
Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1906.

THE UNIVERSITY OF EGYPT.

An article in a recent issue of "East and West" deals ably with the question of the proposed National University. Our contemporary says:

The papers of last week reported the election of a permanent committee and certain office-bearers for the great project at a meeting of subscribers on the 30th ult. The reports showed clearly that the movers in the enterprise are beginning to feel keenly the initial difficulties inseparable from such great schemes, are admitting them to themselves, yet are not making them occasions of despair, but of further and more sustained effort. It was rightly pointed out by the gentleman who has been elected to the honourable, arduous, and intensely responsible post of vice-president that in setting their hands to this enterprise they had staked the name of Egypt before their country, before the Government (as was explicitly recognised), the foreign residents, and Europe itself. That is perfectly true. May so tremendous a thought only nerve them to win the

P&O WEEKLY P&O MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES P&O EGYPT

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Passengers can embark on Sunday evening in the Brindisi steamer, which is timed to leave Port Said on Monday morning immediately after arrival of the Home-ward Indian Mail.
The Marseilles-London Steamers sail after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo on Mondays.
25 per Cent. Abatement of Homeward Sea Fare to Passengers making Return Journey within 12 months.

To ADEN	Weekly on Wednesday	From SUZ.
To BOMBAY	Weekly on Wednesday	From SUZ.
To CALCUTTA	Weekly on Wednesday	From SUZ.
To COLOMBO	Weekly on Wednesday	From SUZ.
To STRAIT	Fortnightly on Wednesday	From SUZ.
To CHINA	Fortnightly on Wednesday	From SUZ.
To JAPAN	Fortnightly on Wednesday	From SUZ.
To AUSTRALIA	Fortnightly on Wednesday	From SUZ.

Particulars of additional departures by intermediate steamers, at reduced fares, to Malta, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan and London, may be had on application.
Berths may be secured and all information obtained from THOS. COOK & SON (EGYPT), LTD., CAIRO, G. ROY, ALEXANDRIA, or from the Company's Superintendent in Egypt, F. G. DAVIDSON, Suez.

stake. If they do, they will have done a service for this country even greater than the immediate service of giving it a university. This is why no well-wisher of this country and its people can help wishing well also to the men who have taken on themselves so enormous a responsibility, always provided that the note struck in the original manifesto is going to dominate the whole project in the future.

The meeting on the 30th November was primarily for the election of a committee and office-bearers, so that it is perhaps hardly fair to criticise its proceedings from any other point of view. Otherwise one might say that too much was said about the raising of the money needed, and too little about what seems to us the more important because more immediate duty, viz. the fanning, and in the large majority of cases the kindling, of the flame of public spirit throughout the country, and the winning of the confidence of all the public-spirited men that may already exist, so as to enlist their support. Unless this is done, it is hopeless to think that any number of appeals, or desperate and undignified expedients such as lotteries (which we earnestly hope will be tabooed), will produce a fraction of what is necessary. How, then, are public confidence and public spirit to be aroused, maintained, and enlarged? That is the question of questions for the newly-constituted committee and officers. Clearly this task is a far greater and more radical one than a vast begging-campaign, public subscription-lists, compliments all round, circulars, letters to omidhs, and all such familiar and time-honoured devices. The thing is too vast, too serious for this. We reiterate once more our conviction that the country needs educating upon the question of university education. Probably very few know even what it means, or how it differs from the collegiate education already supplied, or what practical modifications of the present system it will involve, or whether it is a necessity or a pleasant luxury. The manifesto shows that at least some of the leaders have a grasp of the above questions in principle, but it is very possible that even they require much further study of practical, all-important details. We repeat that study is what is first needed; study and the means of continuously, effectively, and rapidly communicating the results of that study throughout the country. The Universities of all the chief countries of the world, and more particularly India, should be studied and the applicability of their systems to Egypt carefully reported upon. Their various solutions of the religious problem should be noted. Information about their relation to technical and professional education, their solution of the residential problem, the place taken by athletics in them, their discipline, ordering, and governance,—should be massed and systematised, and debated and corresponded about in a Review specially for the purpose. All this clearly means the spending of money for the expenses of such a commission, and of such a Review, for the latter should not only be the best-edited and best-got up Review in the country, but should, with other pamphlets and publications issued from the same office, be produced at prices which should render the widest possible circulation feasible. There are always some who have not the courage to spend money which will not yield an immediate and visible return. But the directors of this enterprise must not be of such poor calibre. Long views and not short ones are needed, for it is a long future for which they are building. We respectfully commend these thoughts to the notice of the committee, with our hearty good wishes to them at the outset of their laborious work.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Cairo Kuttabs.

The Governor of Cairo has decided to endow the Capital with new kuttabs.

The Budget.

The discussion of the Budget by the Legislative Council commences to-day.

Cairo Tramways.

The Cairo Tramway Company has applied to the Government for permission to extend its line to Saïa Zaynab, on the Khalig route.

Free Meals for School Children.

The committee of the Hellenic community of Alexandria are elaborating a scheme for giving free midday meals to poor Greek boys and girls who attend the community's schools.

Norddeutscher Lloyd.

The S.S. Hohenzollern, having been detained by bad weather, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning, and will now leave again to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock for Naples and Genoa.

Egyptian Culture in Morocco.

A student of Al Azhar University has opened an Arab school at Fez, on the educational plan familiar to Egypt. The president of this new school is El Kittani, a shérif well-known for his anti-French policy.

Coiner Sentenced.

At the Supreme Consular Court, sitting at Alexandria yesterday, Caramello Galia, who pleaded guilty to a charge of forging and uttering base coin, was sentenced by Judge Cator to seven years' penal servitude.

New Greek Paper.

Alexandria has already three daily and four weekly papers published in the Greek tongue. But a new Greek daily paper is soon to be started here, and two journalists are due here from Athens to launch out new confère.

Rajah Behers.

The Rajah Behers and its branches will be lowered or closed for works in connection with the annual clearance on 20th December, and navigation will be difficult, if not impossible, from that date until the 15th February, 1907.

Daira Sanieh Sugar Corporation (Ltd.)

It is notified that a second distribution at the rate of £2 10s. per share on the Ord. shares, making a total distribution to date of £5 per share, will be payable on and after Dec. 18, 1906, at Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C., against delivery of share warrants to bearer for endorsement and receipt signed by depositor.

Pharmacy Burglary.

As already reported by us, a burglary was committed at the Savoy Pharmacy, Cairo, last week, when £23 were stolen from the till. The two servants in the pharmacy were arrested on suspicion. One of them was found to have P.T. 761 concealed in his boots, and P.T. 1,414 was found in the possession of the other. In the course of the enquiry they admitted the theft.

Logical and Practical.

Education is the order of the day nearly everywhere; in Egypt this question is very complicated. Nevertheless, as regards language, at the Berlitz Schools (Cairo, 1 Sharia Kamel; Alexandria, 12 rue Rosette) the number of pupils continues to increase because the Berlitz method is the royal road to learning languages, being the most logical and the most practical. [Advt.]

Affray on Steamer.

A serious brawl took place on the Russian steamer Tobichatchoff, which arrived at Alexandria last Saturday from Odessa and the Pireus. As she was nearing Crete the deck passengers, mostly Armenians and Greeks, came to blows. The Armenians made themselves somewhat too free with the Greek women, which their men folk fiercely resented. A conflict ensued, which lasted for some time, and which was only terminated by the strenuous efforts of the captain, officers, and crew. A number of the combatants were put in irons and handed over to the custody of the Alexandria police on arrival.

Spelterini.

The celebrated aeronaut who will lecture this evening at the New Khedivial Hotel is familiar to the aerostatic element of Egyptian society by the famous flight he made over the Pyramids some years ago. Since then he has been making record-breaking ascents in Switzerland, Austria, and Germany, the results of which will be illustrated to-night. The height of 18,500 above the ground to which this intrepid balloonist soared is giddy to think of, much less to have taken photographs from. For all the difficulties the photographs were taken with perfect results, results which will be appreciated at to night's lecture.

An Exciting Scene.

A most exciting scene occurred yesterday afternoon in the main street of the Attarin quarter of Alexandria. A middle-aged Greek woman, belonging to a respectable family, suddenly threw herself on the tram line just in front of a passing tram. The street was crowded at the time, and many of the bystanders were paralysed with terror at the painful spectacle. Just as the tram was about to put an end to the woman's life a Greek gentleman, of the name of Orestes Notaras, rushed forward and picked her up in the nick of time. She struggled furiously with her rescuer and tried again to effect her purpose. Mr. Notaras called a passer-by to his assistance and the two men succeeded in mastering the frantic female, whom they conveyed to her home. The motive for her attempt at suicide was that she was "tired of life."

GOLD FOR EGYPT.

COMMENT IN THE CITY.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

LONDON, Tuesday.
The renewed demand made by Egypt for further supplies of gold is creating much comment in financial circles in London.

NEW AMBASSADOR FOR U.S.A.

MR. BRYCE'S APPOINTMENT.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

LONDON, Tuesday.
In well-informed circles it is considered practically certain that the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, will be appointed Ambassador at Washington.

NEWS FROM CRETE.

YESTERDAY'S FETE.

A telegram was received at Alexandria this morning from Canaa stating that at yesterday's meeting of the Cretan Council of Deputies there was a general fête, as this was its last sitting. All the deputies cheered and congratulated Mr. Zimis, the newly appointed High Commissioner, on the new policy which he is determined to follow, and the wish was universally expressed that Crete will in the immediate future become part and parcel of Hellas. Telegrams were sent to the Athenian Parliament thanking that assembly for the interest that it had displayed in Cretan affairs.

THE KHEDIVÉ.

The Khedive spent Sunday in the neighbourhood of Mariout.

The Government has transmitted to the Council of Ministers the list of grades and decorations to be conferred on State officials on the Khedivial Accession Day. This list is to be submitted to his Highness for approval.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE TO VISIT CAIRO.

The ex-Empress Eugénie is to make a prolonged stay in the Eastern Mediterranean, and will undertake a leisurely trip up the Nile. The ex-Empress will be accompanied only by her own retinue, and will for the most part travel in privacy. While passing through Cairo, however, there are to be some social functions in her honour, and some Parisian artistes are being engaged for the early weeks of the new year to proceed to Alexandria and Cairo, in order to furnish the cosmopolitan society of the Delta resorts with agreeable relaxations.

VISIT OF ARCHIMANDRITE.

Yesterday, the Archimandrite Sophronios, of Mount Athos, who is staying at Alexandria, paid a visit to Mr. George Zervoudachi in order to thank that gentleman for his religious zeal and his support of the Orthodox Greek Church. He presented Mr. Zervoudachi with a gift of two valuable theological works of which he was the author, as a mark of his esteem.

The Archimandrite left this morning for Cairo, and will embark at Alexandria for Mount Athos at the end of this week.

THE GREEK ASSIZES.

The Greek Assize Court of Alexandria began its fortnightly sittings yesterday with the trial of Stefano Lovaridis, accused of having committed a burglary at Cairo last year. The accused broke into a shop belonging to a native merchant and stole goods and cash to the value of about L.E. 800. Sentence was pronounced yesterday afternoon, the accused being condemned to five years' penal servitude.

THE PLAGUE.

During the week ending the 16th inst., 21 cases of plague were reported for the whole of Egypt, viz., one at Alexandria, one in Girgeh Markaz, 9 in Nag-Hamadi Markaz, 9 in Tala district, and one in Tantah district. From January 1 to the above date 681 cases of plague were reported in Egypt; during the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905, 266 and 934 cases, respectively, were reported.

CORPORATION OF WESTERN EGYPT.

Mr. Edward T. Dames-Longworth, J.P., D.L., has joined the board of directors of the Corporation of Western Egypt.

Mr. Dames-Longworth is the well-known breeder of Hereford cattle and possesses large property in the neighbourhood of Athlone. His business capacities are well known and his name will naturally carry considerable weight in Ireland.

OSTRICH FEATHER AUCTIONS.

The quarterly ostrich feather auctions took place in London last week, the quantities offered comprising 3,927 cases, including 182 cases Egyptian. There was a large attendance of buyers, and competition was keen. Good wing feathers, which were in small supply, maintained the recent very high prices. The total value of the feathers sold was £163,000.

THE PORTSMOUTH RIOTS.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

LONDON, Tuesday.
Captain Arthur Galloway has been promoted commodore of the second class, to supersede Commodore Stophord in the command at Portsmouth barracks. Commander Hugh Sinclair superseded Commander Drury Lowe as second in command.

[For an explanation of the above appointments we refer our readers to the Reuter's telegram on page 4.]

EGYPT'S TRADE.

NOVEMBER RETURNS.

The total value of the imports of merchandise last month was L.E. 2,170,961, an increase of L.E. 201,616 over the returns for the corresponding month last year. The total imports for the eleven months up to 31st November was L.E. 21,351,058, an increase of L.E. 2,160,804 on the figures for the same period in 1905.

The value of the exports in November was L.E. 8,944,994, an increase of L.E. 1,082,486 on November, 1905. The total exports for the eleven months are valued at L.E. 20,587,162, an increase of L.E. 2,907,357 over the figures for 1905.

The amount of specie imported into Egypt last month was L.E. 1,082,832 in value, as against L.E. 495,890 in the corresponding month of last year. The amount of specie imported from 1st January to the end of last month was L.E. 7,561,743, or L.E. 2,863,174 over last year's figures.

The exports of specie during these eleven months were L.E. 2,026,992, or L.E. 1,561,149 less than in 1905.

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The statement of accounts for the year ending 30th of June last shows that the trading profit for the year, including government subsidies, and after charging insurance of steamers, all salaries, office, and general expenses, has amounted to £43,649.1.2, to which is added for transfer fees £15.0.1, making together £43,664.1.3, from which is deducted—debenture interest, debenture redemption premiums, depreciation, directors' and auditors' remuneration, and debenture trustees' fees, £20,550.150, leaving a balance of £23,113.6.3. The balance brought forward from the previous year is £17,352.13.1, making a total of £40,465.19.4. Of this sum dividend has been paid on the preference shares for six months to 31st December, 1905, which, together with a special appropriation against probable loss on realisation of old steamships, amounts to £9,497.15.0, leaving a balance of £30,968.3.4. A further dividend on preference shares for the half-year ending 30th June last was paid on 30th September, amounting to £5,497.16.0, leaving a balance available for appropriation of £25,470.7.4. The directors now recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, payable on 31st December, which would absorb £10,000.0.0, leaving a balance to be carried forward to next account of £15,470.7.4.

The profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1906, is as follows:

Dr.	1906.	£	s.	d.
June 30. To Interest on Debentures	...	3,800	15	0
" Depreciation	...	14,000	0	0
" Debenture Redemption Premiums, etc.	...	710	0	0
" Directors' Remuneration	...	2,125	0	0
" Auditors' Remuneration	...	315	0	0
" Debenture Trustees' Fees	...	100	0	0
" Balance carried down	...	23,113	6	3
		£43,664	1	3

1906. £ s. d.

June 30. To one year's Dividend on Ordinary Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1905	...	10,000	0	0
" One year's Dividend on Preference Shares for the year ending 31st December, 1905.	...	10,995	12	0
" Special Appropriation against probable loss on realisation of old steamships	...	4,000	0	0
" Balance carried to Balance Sheet	...	30,968	3	4
		£55,963	15	4

Cr. 1906. £ s. d.

June 30. By Trading Profit, including Government Subsidies	...	43,649	1	2
" Transfer Fees	...	15	0	1
		£43,664	1	3

1906. £ s. d.

June 30. By Balance brought down	...	£23,113	6	3
1905. June 30. " Balance brought forward from last Account	...	32,850	9	1
		£55,963	15	4

EDUCATION IN EGYPT.

MINISTER'S OPINION.

One of the most interesting features in the Native Press of the week is the interview granted by Saad Pasha Zaghloul to a correspondent of "Al Ahram." In view of the violent criticisms which have long been directed against the Ministry of Education, Saad Pasha's views deserve full quotation:—

"I have visited three kuttabs, four primary schools, all the secondary schools, and certain special schools, such as the Nasirah girls' training college, the fiki's school at Abd el Aziz, the Sanieh and Abbas girls' schools, the School of Agriculture, and the Polytechnic. I noted with pleasure the progress realised by all these schools, and mentioned it in my speech delivered on the occasion of the granting of subsidies to fiki's, and since published by the Press. I find the organisation to be perfect and the methods of instruction easily followed and understood by the pupils. I cannot deny that the pupils are making obvious progress. It is true, as you say, that the Press criticises the schools and their methods, but I am vastly astonished at the sort of criticism that is indulged in by persons who have never taken the trouble to visit the schools to learn by ocular demonstration the enormous difference between their present and their former condition. The head masters and professors do their utmost for the success of their mission; that is a 'fait accompli,' and I greatly regret that the public does not appreciate their work and their merits. As for the income in instruction to which you allude, these may be derived from certain imperfections in the programme. I have not yet had the time to examine them minutely with the object of learning whether they are complete or not, and so I cannot make any pronouncement on the subject for the moment.

"To sum up, the general condition of affairs is flourishing and the schools are making great strides on the path of progress. I shall be delighted if those who are interested in education in this country, members of the Press, and all who criticise instruction here and its methods, those whose criticism is based upon the necessary experience and knowledge, would be good enough to visit the Government schools so that their critiques, if they have any to make, may rest upon a solid basis. I shall be very willing to take into serious consideration all such criticism based upon personal observation."

"I have remarked the small number of pupils at the School of Agriculture and the girls' school. A third of the pupils at the former institution are Europeans, while ours is essentially an agricultural country and its people ought to attach much more importance to agriculture than they do. The reason of this, I hear, is the desire of the students to form part of the personnel of the Government, which cannot content them all."

The Minister concluded by saying that he would do his best for the study of agriculture. Some of our contemporaries were inclined to hint that Saad Pasha had intended to curtail the Ministry. He has obviously remained to bless.

Saad Pasha Zaghloul visited the technical school at Boulac on Sunday in the company of Mr. Dunlop, and was present at the distribution of prizes, at the close of which his Excellency made the following speech:—

"You have completed your studies, and your success deserves the prizes you have received. I congratulate you all, and hope that your conduct and your industry will serve as a model in the future to your school fellows. You must remember that these are not the last of your rewards. Another and a greater reward awaits you, provided you go in search of it. I refer to the benefits you will receive from your countrymen if you win their confidence. You will attain this end if you keep always before you the improvement of your work and the perfection of your methods. Follow this end, and you will attain this great reward."

Yesterday, Saad Pasha inspected the Khedivial Law School accompanied by M.M. Lambert and Arohibald, and expressed his great satisfaction with all he saw. His Excellency visited the classes of the English and French sections and asked the students several questions. He also inspected the library, finally leaving at 10.30 a.m.

Saad Pasha came down to Alexandria yesterday from Cairo. His Excellency visited the Ras el Tin school this morning, and will probably visit some other school in the afternoon.

THE P. & O. EXPRESS ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn that Mr. Hanna, who was injured recently in the accident which happened to the P. & O. mail train to Marseilles, has died at Avignon. He had only been married a few weeks and was returning to his post in India as civil engineer to the Madras Railway.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman liner Assiout arrived this morning from Glasgow, Swansea, Newport, Gibraltar, Malta, and Tripoli with a general cargo.

The Moss liner Karnak sailed from Malta yesterday at noon and is due here on Friday morning.

The Moss liner Menes sailed from Malta yesterday afternoon and is due here on Friday morning with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

THE NATIONALIST PARTY.

A FIERCE DISCUSSION.

Another amusing storm in a teacup is now raging. The combatants are Mustapha Pasha Kamel and Dr. Nimr, and the subject of their dispute is Mr. Robertson, M.P. Mustapha Pasha Kamel has telegraphed to "Al Lewa" from Paris stating that Mr. Robertson has written to the "Times" to contradict the remarks ascribed to him by Dr. Nimr in "Al Mokattam." The latter paper is very angry and calls the Pasha a "haggas" (scoundrel). The rejoinder to the Pasha's telegram runs as follows:—

That "haggas" (Kamel) who showed when in Cairo that he does not mind the publication of "Al Mokattam," now clearly shows that that newspaper's statements have had a very damaging effect on his mind. As soon as he arrived in Paris he sent a wire to his paper announcing that Mr. Robertson had contradicted what we had said about him in "Al Mokattam." But the "haggas" seems to have forgotten that "Al Mokattam" had imputed to Mr. Robertson many things which he can never deny, as can be seen from the issue of that paper numbered 5862. If the pretensions of "Al Lewa" are correct, and Mr. Robertson has contradicted "Al Mokattam's" statements, this is tantamount on the part of "Al Lewa" that Mr. Robertson confesses he is a tool in the hands of Kamel. "Al Mokattam" is waiting for the "Times" to arrive in order to study Mr. Robertson's letter, and then it will give an opinion on the matter.

The following is the text of an article that appeared recently in "The Times," which will supply the key to the above-mentioned controversy:—

Dr. Paris Nimr, editor of "El Mokattam," has published an interesting series of articles on the attitude of the British political parties and Press towards Egyptian questions, as noted by him during a visit to England in the autumn of this year. The last of these articles contains an account of a conversation between Dr. Nimr and Mr. John Robertson, M.P., as to the rumoured visit of the latter to Egypt at the head of a group of Radical members. Mr. Robertson, after begging Dr. Nimr to deny the story in the most unqualified terms, expressed his hope that the Egyptian public would understand the Radical members of Parliament considered it necessary to keep a careful watch over the policy and administration of the agents of the British Empire in India and in Egypt in order to assure themselves that their methods and aims conformed with British ideas and standards. Their sole object was to raise the moral and material condition of the peoples of those countries. They did not aim at bringing about any changes in England's position as regards Egypt, they recognized the remarkable services rendered to that country by Lord Cromer, and they would never abandon Egypt to the Turks or to itself. Mr. Robertson added that he was now convinced that Mustapha Pasha Kamel's policy was pro-Turkish rather than pro-Egyptian.

After the optimistic messages sent from London by Mustapha Pasha Kamel to "El Lewa" and other organs of the Opposition, it has come as an unpleasant surprise to the Egyptian Nationalist extremists to discover that Lord Cromer's position is unshaken and that the tirades of Mr. Wilfred Blunt do not express the sentiments of the majority of the nation. The fact is that the Oriental, however gifted, seldom understands the real nature of party government and almost always attaches an exaggerated importance to the criticisms which from time to time assail the principal agents of a democratic Empire.

Many Egyptian Nationalists doubtless looked upon recent Parliamentary attacks on details of British policy and administration in Egypt as manifestations of the distrust of an important, perhaps of the most important, section of the British people. Identifying the criticisms of a Parliamentary democracy with the manifestations of the displeasure of an absolute Monarch, they imagined Lord Cromer to be in much the same position as an Oriental Vali whose great ability and influence had begun to arouse the suspicion or the jealousy of a Sultan or of influential members of his entourage.

In the meantime Mustapha Kamel affects a lofty scorn of the allegations of the chief organ of "anti-patriots" and "traitors," but, in spite of the active support of the Court party, his reputation must suffer among the members of his party from Dr. Nimr's disclosures.

COOK'S NILE TOURISTS.

List of passengers by the P.S. Bamees III. leaving Cairo to-day:—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Shutt, Mr. Arthur B. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Salgado d'Arango, Mr. W.J. Caesar, Mr. Thomas Plunkett, Dr. and Mrs. William White, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Miss E. and Miss G. Whiteway, Mr. and Mrs. Landale, Mr. John Corlies, Miss C.E. Corlies, Baron Michel and Baroness Marie de Nicolios, Miss Gertrude Wilson, Mrs. Corson, Mr. James Gamble, Miss Gamble, Mr. Amory H. Bradford, Miss Stella S. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pownall, Mr. and Mrs. Sauer Hauser, Mr. and Mrs. J.D. Lowman, Mr. W. A. Stirling, Mr. R. C. Baker.

List of passengers by the P.S. Cleopatra, which left Cairo yesterday:—Mr. R.F. Wallington, Mr. Q.W. Wallington, Mr. L.W. Meldrum, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pampelly, Mr. Pampelly Jr., Prof. E. Emerson, Mrs. S.C. Emerson, Miss C.B. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Simes, Miss Olive and Miss Frances Simes, Mrs. S. Geddes, Mrs. J. Geddes, Miss M. Geddes, Mrs. C.E. Sayles, Miss N. R. Sayles, Mr. Robert Weizler.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Viscount Villiers, who is staying at Shephard's Hotel, is the eldest son of the 7th Earl of Jersey. Viscount Villiers' mother, who married the Earl of Jersey in 1879, is a daughter of the late venerable Lord Leigh. Lady Jersey is famous in society and her garden parties at Osterley have been described as rivaling the Duchess of Northumberland's at Syon House. Both Viscount Villiers and her second son are still bachelors, but her three daughters, the Hon. Mrs. Rice, the Countess of Longford, and Lady Dansany, have made her the proud grandmother of three boys and three girls.

The Earl of Kingston is staying at Shephard's Hotel. He is the ninth earl and is a descendant of Sir John King, who was granted the lease of the Abbey of Boyle, County Roscommon, by Queen Elizabeth, and the drowning of whose son in the Irish Sea called forth Milton's well-known poem Lycidas.

The present Earl was born in 1872 and succeeded his father ten years ago, and in the following year he married the youngest daughter of Sir Andrew Barclay Walker. He is a very large Irish landowner, his estates covering 38,000 acres; his Irish seat is Kilronan Castle, Carrick-on-Shannon.

Sir William Ewart, another visitor to Shephard's Hotel, is the second baronet of that name, and is chairman of the well-known Belfast firm of merchants and linen manufacturers, William Ewart and Son, Ltd., and also chairman of the Great Northern Railway in Ireland.

Dr. Paraschis (the Archimandrite of the Greek Church in London), who, as was announced in the "Gazette," has been elected by the Holy Synod to the ancient See of Patras, has greatly endeared himself, during his residence of 14 years, not only to the Greek residents in London, but also to a wide circle of members of the Church of England. The "Times" learns that the Greek community are preparing a suitable testimonial for presentation to him on his approaching departure.

Sir William Garstin, Adviser to the Ministry of Public Works, arrived in Cairo yesterday on his return from the Sudan, and resumed his duties at the Ministry.

Mr. Leo Weinthal, managing director of the African World, Limited, arrived by the Hohenzollern to-day with Mrs. Weinthal, and proceeded to Cairo.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. George Royle is now happily restored to health.

The late Mr. Pericles Glymenopoulos died intestate. Yesterday his brother Mr. Eustathios Glymenopoulos obtained an authorisation from the Greek Consulate at Alexandria for the sealing of the deceased's property. Nothing is known as to the exact amount the deceased left, but it is generally estimated that he died worth £700,000.

Mr. Lloyd Davies, the newly appointed chief engineer of the Alexandria Municipality, is to take up his duties on January 1.

El Bimbashi W. H. Kiag, 11th Sadanese, has been transferred to the Sudan Government.

KHEDIVIAL OPERA HOUSE.

'IL TROVATORE'

On Saturday, Mme Chaux-Bonheur made her debut in "Trovatore." We have seldom heard a better contralto—certainly not in Egypt—and one with greater expression and less mannerisms. But the chorus and the orchestra were—well, what they have been for a fortnight, and their display seemed at first to upset the leaders. At the end of the 2nd act the chorus was flat, the orchestra out of tune and time, and every one with an ear in the audience was looking aghast at his neighbour, when M. Escalais appeared, a "dieu ex machina" amidst the cacophony, and singing magnificently, brought them into tune in no time. M. Mezzy was a little inclined to be flat. Perhaps he caught this tendency from the chorus. Mme Baron sang well. Of the orchestra no more need be said.

ALEXANDRIA MUNICIPALITY.

The following is the ordre du jour of the meeting of the Municipal Commission to be held to-morrow:—

1. Communications diverses.
2. Rapport du Comité spécial et de la Délégation sur la concession à bail d'un terrain sur les quais pour la construction d'un Casino.
3. Concession Joseph, pour la jetée promenade.
4. Interpellation de M. Camel bey Teymour sur la question de la route de la Corniche.
5. Interpellation et proposition de M.M. Salgado sur l'état des routes, leur entretien et l'encombrement des trottoirs.
6. Demande le crédit de L. E. 45, à titre supplémentaire pour le Service de la désinfection.
7. Exécutions et emprises.
8. Vente des terrains.
9. Question relative à une amende due par un fournisseur.

TELEGRAMS.

THE "TIMES" AND RUSSIA.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, December 17.

The "Times," in announcing the withdrawal of the decree for the expulsion of its correspondent from St. Petersburg, dwells on the mutual desire on the part of England and Russia to remove all misunderstandings. It urges as the duty of both countries to promote peace and progress in the Mid East, and to prevent the growth of distrust which might develop that duty upon others. It particularly refers to Paris, where the joint action of England and Russia and their joint counsel for the good of the Persian people and State may restore that interesting Kingdom to a semblance of good government and to a measure of its old prosperity. (Reuter)

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

SCENES IN PARIS.

PARIS, December 17.

The octogenarian Cardinal Richard today left the Archbishop's palace amid the acclamations of his kneeling flock who were waiting outside. Some of them unharnessed the carriage and drew it themselves to the residence of Deputy Denis Cochin, where the Cardinal will stay. The procession numbered 8,000. (Reuter)

PARIS, December 17.

Cardinal Richard left the Archbishop's House in the afternoon amidst the acclamations of the Catholics. He will stay with M. Dany Cochin. The police abstained from interfering. (Havas)

ROME, December 17.

Great anti-clerical demonstrations have taken place in honour of France. (Havas)

CONGO FREE STATE.

IMPENDING ANNEXATION.

BRUSSELS, December 17.

The general result of the protracted debate in the Chamber of Deputies, which closed on Friday, is that Belgium has taken the first definite step towards the annexation of the Congo Free State. (Reuter)

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

OUT OF DANGER.

LONDON, December 17.

It is officially stated that the Princess Royal has progressed as well as could be expected after her second operation. The illness is painful but not dangerous. (Reuter)

THE PORTSMOUTH RIOTS.

LONDON, December 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Robertson announced that in connection with the disturbances at Portsmouth it was decided to relieve Commodore Stopford of his command for failing to deal with the disturbances with firmness and resource. Commander Mitchell has been relieved of his appointment, and Commander Drury-Lowe superseded. The sentence of 5 years' imprisonment on the ring-leaders has been reduced to 3 years. The order to kneel will be limited to drill in future. (R)

FATAL MISHAP AT PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, December 17.

A cutter from H.M.S. Hindustan fouled a buoy at Portsmouth and sank. Nine men were drowned. (Reuter)

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS.

MELBOURNE, December 17.

The approximate result of the Commonwealth elections is: Ministerialists 18, Anti-Socialists 31, and Socialists 26. (Reuter)

RUSSIAN BOMB OUTRAGE.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 17.

A bomb was thrown at the Commandant of the Gendarmery of Radom. His leg was torn off. His assailant has been arrested. (Reuter)

KING HAARON RETURNS HOME.

BERLIN, December 17.

The King and Queen of Norway have left for home. (Reuter)

CARLTON HOTEL

BULKELEY (near Alexandria) half way to San Stefano
RAMLEY'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL
Full Pension P.T. 50 a day with Monthly Terms
Visitors from Cairo night at Bill Barber.
Reception Lunch, P.T. 16.—Dinner, P.T. 20.
Proprietor, C. AQUILINA. (Late of The Cook & Son.)

THE PROBLEM OF EGYPT.

The following article is contributed by Mr. Robertson, M.P., to the current issue of "The Twentieth Century Quarterly." Mr. Robertson has identified himself so closely with Egyptian matters in the House of Commons that his opinions should be read with interest.

I.
Postponed problems have a way of growing graver; and one of the many postponed problems of British statesmanship is that of the ultimate relation of Egypt to the Empire. It is not disputed that when our decisive intervention began in 1882, no one foresaw to what it was to lead; and it seems likely that had the foresight been possible, the actual reluctance of our statesmen to intervene as they did would have been raised to the force of a resolute refusal. To say this may look like ignoring the general satisfaction now felt in England over the results achieved. But that really cannot be ignored. So common, indeed, is complacency on that score, that Lord Milner in his recent defence of his South African policy pointed to the evolution in Egypt as going far to discount all criticism of the line of action taken in South Africa, as regards, that is, the employment of the force of the Empire in the interests of capitalists. In Egypt, he reminded his auditors, the original act of decisive intervention had been denounced as a plucking of the nation's forces at the service of European bondholders, very much as the imposition of Chinese labour on the Transvaal has been denounced in recent years. And the inference drawn was that, whereas the intervention in Egypt had turned out very well for the Egyptians, no less than for the bondholders, the courses taken in the Transvaal might be expected similarly to yield the best results. It is well worth while to keep in view this argument in considering the problem of Egypt on its merits.

On the face of the case, British supervision in Egypt has been a great success, as success in such matters is commonly understood. That is to say, the finances of Egypt have been placed on a footing of security and order which in the last years of Ismail's misrule may well have seemed past hoping for. The worse than Turkish methods of extorting taxes practised by Ismail have been from the first discredited; the budget is as soundly regulated as any in the world; and the people, under an equitable fiscal system, have reached a prosperity which in Ismail's day seemed irrecoverable. So far as most of us can tell, the ordinary operation of law suffers only from the evils inherent in the anomalous system of consular courts; and the social peace of the country is well maintained.

Yet, from the responsible British officials themselves, there come latterly the gravest assurances of ground for disquiet; and there is no lack of non-official confirmation. There is something equivocal, to be sure, about the official testimonies. In connexion with the lamentable episode at Denishwai, we were assured at the outset that there was on foot a "fanatical movement" so serious as either to make any full discussion of the trials in the House of Commons highly undesirable, or to constitute a special reason for due delay in criticism—it was not clear which was the meaning to be conveyed. All the while, however, the majority of the heads of departments, including Lord Cromer, were absent from Egypt on leave, apparently in the ordinary course of vacation. Finally, the statement as to "fanaticism" has been formally withdrawn by Sir Edward Grey, apparently as a result of the indignation protests against it in the Egyptian press. We are led to understand, however, that a feeling amounting to "disaffection" is nevertheless common. The official despatches on the Denishwai affair set it down, in the immemorial official fashion, to the work of "unscrupulous agitators," who are credited with creating the atmosphere which made possible the original attack on the British officers. In sum, Lord Cromer insists that the restoring of the army of occupation to its former strength was the least that could be done with safety; and that the entire situation is to be understood in the light of the now celebrated anonymous letter published by him, proclaiming the unchangeable disposition of the Egyptian people in the mass to support the Sultan, as Head of the Faith, in any conflict between him and a European power.

For the purposes of our inquiry, the genuineness of that letter need not be discussed. It is odd that such a statement as it makes should have to be so established; and Lord Cromer's course in publishing it would seem to be a rather oblique way of accepting a proposition which he has been sometimes accused of disregarding. Such a method is, however, intelligible in view of the fact that the main significance of the letter is as a warning against the danger, not of watchful supervision of Egyptian affairs in Parliament, but of any conflict between Britain and Turkey. Such a warning was expressly offered by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt while the Tabah dispute was unsettled; and no responsible official seems then to have admitted that there was anything in the argument. Now that Lord Cromer in effect endorses it, its force may be better recognized. But it is important that its real bearing should be understood. As a plea for prudence in regard to Turkey, the Pan-Islamic argument has obvious force. As a justification for violent and irregular methods of administering justice in Egypt, it is simply self-destructive.

But we are concerned first and last with the proposition that after a quarter of a century of British supervision of Egyptian affairs, the mass of the people of Egypt show no general attachment to, or gratitude for, the British connexion. That view of the situation, indeed, is not new, though recent writers express themselves as if it were. Lord Milner offered

in 1892 a simple explanation of the "unpopularity" of the English of which we have lately heard so much. To Englishmen at home, he wrote, "the demonstrations made against us have been a matter of surprise. 'How is it,' they not unnaturally ask, 'that if we have done so much good to the country, we are not popular there?' Yet the answer is easy. As strangers of an alien faith, possibly of unsympathetic manners, we shall never be popular in the sense of being personally beloved. But neither are we unpopular—at least with the great mass of the people—in the sense that they desire to be rid of us." Even then, the same writer admitted, there were "certainly some, and those amongst the most able and vigorous of the party of progress," who were "sincere in their desire to see the backs of the British troops and of British officials." The difference now seems to be that the minority of the latter way of thinking has in the last fourteen years grown much larger. Such a state of things, testified to by the official and the non-official elements in Anglo-Egyptian opinion, surely calls for the careful shaping of a policy. The ordinary tendency in such situations is to state the facts more or less bitterly, and leave them, with an avowed determination to "put down" anything like active disaffection. The situation is chronic in human affairs, and not at all special to English administration. There is no reason to suppose, for instance, that France would have managed better in Egypt than England has done. Not only as between England and Ireland, Britain and India, Austria and Italy, Russia and Poland, but as between masters and men in the industrial field, the situation in question has underlain much of the political strife of the past century. In all such cases alike, "agitators" are accused of setting up factitious discontent; and "ingratitude" is charged upon the discontented. If we are not to see the same sinister sequence here as has filled the histories of political and industrial strife, it behoves us to face the issue in another temper than that of ordinary racial oppugnance and class hatred. And if any order of men are committed to rising above that way of looking at things, it is the Liberals of Britain.

II.
A few general principles should in these matters be by this time above dispute. Firstly, for instance, the principle that when "agitators" can be the proximate sources of any grave disquiet, there must be a quantity of suitable material for them to agitate. Given such material, the denunciation of the agitators is one of the standing follies of human history. Men in Russia are at this moment taking that way of meeting the vastest social upheaval seen since the French Revolution. But the folly is one in respect of which we and times differ only in degree: and to recognize it in Russia and fail to detect it in Egypt is only a folly the more. We have the express assurance of Lord Milner, concerning the people of Egypt, that, "as long as they are not grossly abused, as long as the great duty of government in the matter of water is not too scandalously neglected, there is no fear of widespread public discontent." It is in the power, then, of "agitators" to transform the character of a race in a dozen years?

Secondly, the whole political history of the world should serve to prove the vanity of demanding gratitude at the hands of any race towards a race which rules it. British politicians have lately been forced some way towards acknowledging that in matters of sectarian difference it is idle to demonstrate to any set that they ought to be satisfied with a given treatment of their claims of conscience. It is time that we should begin to apply the same principle to the relations of peoples. In the days before the recovery of Italian independence, the people of Italy were often told, by others than Austrians, that they ought to be grateful to Austria for the trouble she took to make them happy, and the pains she was at to save them from themselves and from other nations. With Italians, however, the demonstration never succeeded. It is probable that when Edward I. imposed his rule on Scotland he was entitled to Scottish gratitude on various counts. Some Scots, indeed, felt it, and paid him fealty in consequence. But the more vigorous spirits did not and would not; and for every ground of gratitude that could be urged on them, they found at least one ground for hate. So, looking to the history of Poland before the partition, we may, if we please, argue that the Poles ought to have been grateful to Russia for saving them from the anarchy of their own vicious political system. But the Poles in general have never been for a moment persuaded to that effect; and, taking a whole era of history for testing purposes, we are shut up to the conclusion that no people that needs convincing of such indebtedness will ever be convinced. Since, then, it is the business of statesmen to deal with nations as they are and not as they ought to be, it would seem the plain course of political common sense to recognize that if the Egyptians or the Hindus are not properly grateful to Britain for what she has done for them, they will never be lectured into the proper frame of mind. Some even say that Britain owes some gratitude to India and Egypt as sources of a multitude of British incomes; and that these, in turn, makes no British converts.

Strictly speaking, gratitude is not absent in either of the other cases. Many Hindus recognize that British rule is better, not only than what would probably ensue if it were suddenly withdrawn, but than what might conceivably be subsisting now if it had not been set up. And a number of Egyptians probably go as far. But when this acknowledgment is made a ground for charging either ingratitude or unreasonableness upon discontented Hindus or Egyptians, there takes place a moral blander so grave that only the omnipotence of human egoism can account for

it. Did any Englishman, let us ask, ever admit the possibility of gratitude on his part to aliens who should enter his country in order to govern it better than it had been governed? Perhaps in the period of the French Revolution a few visionaries might conceive of a liberation of England from feudal tyranny at the hands of invading French republicans; but certainly no party ever held by such a programme. The men who most emphatically affirm the need for reforms are precisely the kind of men who most entirely take it for granted that their nation shall be free to reform itself. And in our nation, in whose history for many hundreds of years there has not been a day on which multitudes did not declare their own country to be misgoverned by their own countrymen, how can it be decently accepted as a principle of policy towards any subject nation whatever, that it is in no sense misgoverned by men of our own race? That this principle is commonly proceeded upon in our politics is a deadly proof of the profound insincerity of our relation towards subject peoples. A Tory party which daily denounces liberal misgovernment in Britain, and a Liberal party which confidently affirms the incapacity of Tories to govern Britain properly, are in large part ready to unite in insisting that either Tories or Liberals can be trusted to govern either India or Egypt with practically complete justice in the absence of any system of parliamentary supervision or constitutional check. It is one of those aspects of life which at times seem to reduce all human existence to the plane of farce.

The most economical way to answer the above reasoning, I suppose, would be to retort upon me that in politics we must take mankind as it is and not as it ought to be, and that it is as impossible to lecture racial egoism into the spirit of reciprocity as to lecture disaffected peoples into gratitude. Perhaps it is; who can say? I am not affirming that it is easy to induce this or any other nation to do as it would be done by. But so long as nations do maintain the convention of respect for justice and righteousness, or, in other words, for consistency, we are bound to hope on. It is fitting, therefore, to submit to the attention of Britons this axiomatic truth, that Egyptians and Hindus must in the nature of things have about as much cause for resenting misgovernment at English hands as Englishmen can ever have for their own part.

And there is yet another general political truth which ought to need no pressing, yet is habitually ignored—the truth, namely, that where one race or polity dominates another, whatever goes ill is sure to be a ground for special discontent on the part of the ruled towards the rulers. Englishmen often indignantly protest against being saddled with the responsibility for Irish poverty and Indian famine. Ireland, they are sure, would be poor and India famine-stricken under any rule. But what would they have? Are not they in command? Can they rationally expect to meet with nothing but polite acknowledgment of their good intentions in evil times? Do they so treat their political opponents at home? Cannot they master the elementary law that *les maîtres ont toujours tort*? Do they really expect to carry on the empire business to an accompaniment of votes of thanks? It would seem to be superfluous, among practical men, to point out that the first condition of anything like political content, among men capable of energetic discontent, is that they should have only themselves, or men of their own race and polity, to blame for their collective troubles. But nothing needs often to be urged.

III.
By some who do not dispute these propositions as abstract truths, it may be replied that, as regards Egypt, we must be content to reduce the question to one of simple action. Granting that Egyptians may be expected to be discontented, whatever be the net benefit to them of British supervision, there is nothing to be done, it may be said, but maintain the present balance. Egyptians must go on being discontented; and the British control must go on controlling. To withdraw it would mean the revival of the direct control of Turkey, the return of the seven devils to the cleansed and garished house. That Egypt should pass from the present tutelage, straight to self-government, is as impossible as that India should. Such is the sort of general answer commonly thrown at any one who suggests a reconsideration of Egypt's case. But such general answers either mistake or evade the issue. Nobody in British politics is now suggesting simple withdrawal from either Egypt or India. We are there; and no criticism of the process of entry by our fathers can solve or affect the problem of our present action. But there is all the difference in the world between the old attitude of Austria to Italy, or of Russia to Poland, and the attitude dictated to British Liberals by their own principles in regard to Egypt and India no less than in regard to Ireland. The difference is determined by an acceptance of the principle of evolution. After ages of reciprocal hate and contempt, Englishmen

look forward to an adjustment of Irish claims that shall mean a lasting truce. Henceforth they can no more apply to Ireland the methods of the autocracy towards Poland than they can accept absolutism for themselves. They have renounced the principle of unconquered domination. And what they have to do in regard to India, is simply to apply to their relations there the principle of criticism they have latterly brought to bear on the case of Ireland. Not that they can take the same course. The cases differ by all the present political distance between the West and the East. But as the reversion to the principle of sympathy and reciprocity was necessary to create any healthy relation between England and Ireland, even so it is necessary elsewhere. If for ages men were so desperately far from that principle as regarded people speaking their own language, intermarrying with them, reading and writing their literature, is it to be supposed that without a circumspect revision of their problem they will deal wisely and well with races alien in blood, speech, traditions and faith?

In this matter British Liberalism is at the parting of the ways. It has to face the vital issues of imperial no less than of domestic policy. Those issues hang together; and if either is buried there is no salvation for the party as such. Those who are determined that Liberalism shall go to the root of the social and industrial problem are merely preparing their own frustration if they think to elude the other. To fold the hands as regards imperial responsibilities, leaving the event to routine and the chances of bureaucracy, is to paralyse the very forces of conscience on which they rely for grappling effectually with domestic concerns. To ask how far this has already taken place would be to introduce separate albeit important issues. But the more frequently the danger presents itself, the more urgent becomes the need for provision against it. In a word, the Liberal party must make up its mind about India and Egypt no less than about the Trade Disputes Bill, the Taxation of Land Values, and Old Age Pensions. (To be continued)

VISITORS' LIST.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, CAIRO.

LADIES' ARRIVALS.
Lady Arnold, Miss Porter, M. and Mrs. G. Lambert, Mr. E. Gledstone, Miss P. Reid, Miss M. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Playne, Miss Ross, Miss Thurbon, Dr. Jurg, Herr and Frau R. Lipschitz, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Jarvis Smith, Mrs. Wright, Miss L. K. Lewis, Miss E. Marsh, Rev. C. Graham, R.N., Major and Mrs. M. A. Humphry, Mr. and Mrs. Th. M. Thompson, Miss H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mason Thompson, Mr. W. R. McShes, Sir Barrington and Lady Simeon, Miss Ward, Mr. A. H. Bradford, Miss Bradford, Mrs. Rampling, Mrs. Misses Hyde Page, Miss L. Pelkington, Miss Lemonius, Mr. G. Nutt.

NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL.

Mr. Oliver, Mr. Green, Capt. Spelterini, Mrs. Bijon, Messrs. Strauss, Mr. Archilopolo and family, M. Cantani, Baron de Menasse, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Crookston, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Sabbag, Mrs. Bostros and family, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Turner, Mr. Nacochie, Mr. Nahas, Mr. Smiley, Mr. Forti, Mr. Cookland, Mr. Smith, Mr. Snares, Mr. Tyan, Mr. A. Tueni, Mrs. Aghion and family, Mrs. Philypson and family, Mr. Francis, M. B. Tilche, Mrs. Tueni, Mr. Catz, Mr. de Bean, Conte Sre nagne, Mr. Mass, Mr. Demitriades, Mr. Collinge, Mr. Head, Baron de Hauser, Baron Viatinghoff, M. Isarkidi, Mr. Willock, Mr. Pulvermann, Mme Dehonok, Mr. A. Bostros, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Peroy, Mr. Campbell, Messrs. Sebtou, Mr. Jacques Sebtou, Mr. Lazendorfer, Mr. Lotbiniere, Mr. Phipps, Youssef Talaat, Pasha, Mr. Balizian, Prince Abbas Halim, Prince Ali Halim, Prince Ali Djela, Mr. Sekeria Bey, Mr. Galil A. Zeki Bey, Mr. Imadeddya.

MAPLE & Co., Ltd.

(LONDON & PARIS.)

UPHOLSTERERS TO H.M. KING EDWARD VII

Beg to announce that their representative, Mr. T. OLIVER, is now staying at the New Khedivial Hotel, Alexandria, where he will remain till December 24th, and where he will be pleased to make appointments and to give his advice on all matters concerning Furniture and Decoration.

Mr. OLIVER will be in Cairo at Shephard's Hotel, from December 25th, till the end of January.

29,993-12-13

SPORT AND PLAY.

KHEDIVIAL SPORTING CLUB.

LADIES' NOMINATION POLO TOURNAMENT.

The competitors in the final of this match, on Saturday, 15th inst., must have been very gratified by the intense interest shown by the numerous ladies who assembled to witness their play. The teams left in are as follows:—

REDS.	WHITES.
Capt. Dunbar.	Major Patterson.
Mr. Bentinck.	Capt. Leigh.
Mr. Tollemache.	Capt. Hedow.
Sir Walter Barttelot.	Mr. Aldam.

The matches throughout the week have been very level, the final proving the most evenly contested of the tournament. At the call of time one goal was registered.

After the 5 minutes' interval, the game was renewed with entering vigour, and although two extra periods were played neither side were able to assert their superiority, the match eventually being postponed to next Saturday.

In the first chukker Reds seemed to have the best of the game, Major Patterson only barely saving his goal on two occasions, and Capt. Dunbar making some very fine strokes. In the second chukker Whites played better together, but a clever piece of play by Mr. Bentinck and Capt. Dunbar gave the Reds the lead. This seemed to put the Whites on their metal and a goal was nearly scored out of a scrimmage in front of goal by Capt. Leigh.

The third chukker Whites were attacking throughout and Capt. Leigh scored a clever goal. They were unlucky not to score a second, Capt. Dunbar bringing off an excellent save on the goal line.

During the fourth chukker there was a good deal of give and take. Major Patterson, showing great dash, had bad luck not to score for his side.

The two extra periods produced no goal to either side, and the match will be replayed on the 22nd inst.

FOOTBALL.

INNISKILLING FUSILIERS

DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

The above teams met at Gheziroh in a friendly encounter. The Dubs were strongly represented, while the Inniskillings were not so strong as when they met last. The Dubs were in special training all the week, and considering the way the Skins beat the Lancashire Fusiliers on the same ground, a good game was expected. The Dubs guessed the spin of the coin, and Dougan, starting operations for the homesters, before 8,000 spectators, play went towards Rice, but Mullan relieved by sending into touch. The ball now travelled from one goal to another without any result. Higginson now initiated a good run. His pass to Kenny was sent over the line. The Greens then made good headway towards Brannagh, who times out of number spoiled their combination. Maloney once got within shooting distance, and steadily himself he sent in a terrific shot, which was well saved by Howlett amid cheers. The Inniskillings were playing a good game, and considering the odds against them, they were given as much as they got. Walsh scored a goal for his side, but previous to this the whistle had gone for offside. The free let the boys from the south wall up but Tale, when nicely placed, handed the ball. The homesters got away per Hutton, who gave to Higginson, the latter missing by inches. Play was in the visitors' end when half-time came with no score.

After the usual interval and refreshments play was resumed, and the first item of any importance was Howlett saving twice in succession from Tale. The Green and Buff brigade now took play in hand. Higginson and Walsh, combining well, got close to Rice, who saved with much difficulty. The Dubs, who were playing the combination, got close to Howlett, where Tale opened the scoring with an unsavable shot, which Howlett had no chance with. The training of the Dubs was beginning to tell, certainly the Inniskillings felt the loss of Cunningham and Green. Play hovered in midfield, and Dougan, getting the sphere, dashed away and gave to Walsh, who sent well into goal. A corner resulted, which was sent past by Ward. The Dubs now forced the play, and Howlett was receiving some "hot ones." The visitors added a second goal from a corner. Both teams after this made strenuous efforts to add more goals to their side, but all to no avail. Higginson headed over the bar close on time. From this to full time, play was even, and the end of a good game was:

Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 2 goals.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, nil.



Ophthalmic Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the United Kingdom and the East and Contractors to the British Government.

New Branch: Shephard's Hotel Buildings, Cairo.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

29114-394-1



BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Alle amtlichen Bekanntmachungen in bezug auf die Eintragungen in das Handelsregister werden im Jahre 1907 in der hiesigen Zeitung "The Egyptian Gazette" veröffentlicht werden. Der Kaiserliche Konsul. WUNDERLICH.

L.S.

J. No. 4967.

29106-2

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit within certain necessary limits free discussion.

ZAGAZIG NUISANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Dear Sir,—Now that the canals are being closed for cleaning out, the same sights will be witnessed—and in fact are now—of natives washing and exposing themselves in the river, also making a W. C. of the banks, without any sense of shame or decency, and no one appears to take any notice whatever. Now and again one or two policemen are placed at different parts, but they soon disappear after a day or two and the same disgusting performances go on. One naturally wonders who is responsible for this state of affairs, evidently some one not conscious of their duty and whose olfactory nerves are badly out of order. Cannot this state of affairs be altered? An energetic shawish with instructions to take up any caught in the act and the offender punished by a fine or be made to sweep streets for so many days, would soon put a stop to the nuisance. The same trouble exists on both sides of the canal, also the sometimes filthy condition of the railway line running through the town from the goods station passing by factories up to the passenger station.

Might one ask, too, why the lamp at the railway crossing, opposite the International Club, is not lighted every night for the safety of pedestrians. This was attended to for a time, but now I suppose it is like the usual state of things if left to natives, muck-rack, or maffesh gaz, or sheerest; surely when an improvement has been started it ought to be kept up.

Trusting you will kindly insert this in your esteemed paper.—I am, etc.,

SANITAS.

Zagazig, December 15.

ROYAL ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge with sincere thanks the following donations on behalf of the Royal Army Temperance Association:—

H.H. the Khedive.	£ 10 0 0
Lord Cromer.	3 0 0
Royal Dublin Fusiliers.	4 0 0
F. Rowlett (National Bank of Egypt).	2 0 0
S.R. Cookson (Anglo-Egypt. Bank).	2 0 0
J. MacLoughlan (Imperial Ott. Bank).	2 0 0
W. Davidson (Bank of Egypt).	2 0 0
Grant, Boudi and Chinn.	2 0 0
J.B. Caffari.	2 0 0
E. Davies Bryan.	1 0 0
Carver Bros. and Co.	2 0 0
Demetrio & Co.	1 0 0
Agropoulos, Wemyss & Co.	1 0 0
Seimons Schoeck Werke.	1 0 0
I. O. G. T. Blue Cap Lodge.	1 0 0

Contributions should be sent to the Editor of the "Sphinx," Cairo; or to the general secretary, Royal A.T.A., Maison Nachaty, Shoubra-el-Kheikh, Cairo.—Yours truly,

CLARE WHITE,
Gen. Sec.

THE HIDDEN TREASURE TRICK.

The stale old Spanish "Hidden Treasure" trick is now being played in Egypt, as the following letter received by a resident shows:—
"Monsieur,—Prisonnier ici pour banqueroute, je viens vous demander si vous voulez m'aider à retirer une somme de 1,900,000 francs en billets de banque, que je possède dans le double fond d'une malle, qui se trouve en 46, 04 dans une Gare de France.

Pour cela il vous faut venir à Madrid lever la caisse de mes bagages, en payant au Greffe du Tribunal les frais de mon jugement, pour vous emparer d'une valise à secret, dans laquelle est caché le récipissé du Chemin de fer, indispensable pour retirer la malle de la Gare, et un Chèque de 45,000 francs payable à vue au porteur.

En récompense je vous céderai le tiers de la somme totale, soit 415,000 francs.

Dans la crainte que ma lettre ne vous parvienne pas, j'attends votre réponse pour signer mon nom, vous confier tout mon secret et pour vous donner toutes les garanties nécessaires.

Je ne puis pas recevoir votre réponse directement en prison, mais vous enverrez un câblogramme à mon ancien serviteur, qui me la remettra en toute sûreté, ainsi conçue:—
Ernesto Toffé—Monteleone 37 3 izquierda—Madrid

(Existencias concluidas)

Pour précaution, signez toujours ce nom: Cipriano.

Dans l'attente de votre réponse, je vous recommande la plus absolue discrétion, et je ne signe donc que

N.N.

Sortout répondre bien par dépêche, et non par lettre, pour des raisons que je vous expliquerai plus tard.
Madrid, le 17/11 1906.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

Facing the Sea on the New Quay of Alexandria.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
Lately Built and Furnished.
TERMS P.T. 50 PER DAY.
Special terms to Government Officials.

Hamburg & Anglo-American NILE COMPANY.

River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo.
THREE SAILINGS A WEEK.
Agents at Alexandria
ALEXANDRIA BONDEN WAREHOUSE CO. LTD.
30-4-1007

The Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on Monday, the 31st day of December, 1906, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subject of the Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 14th day of December 1906, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

By order of the Board,
L. HALLIDAY, Secretary.
Dated this 14th day of December, 1906.
No. 72, Bishopsgate Street Within,
London, E.C.

RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—
(a) The following Articles shall be inserted after Article 11, namely:—

(I) Upon any offer of shares to the public for subscription, the Company may pay a commission of not more than 7% on the shares so offered to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe whether absolutely or conditionally for any shares in the Company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions whether absolute or conditional for any shares in the Company.

(II) Upon any offer of shares to the public for subscription the amount payable upon application on each share offered shall not be less than 5% of the nominal amount of the share.

(b) In Article 42 b the sentence beginning with the words "The Holder," down to and including the words "of such warrant," shall be cancelled, and in lieu thereof the following sentence shall be substituted:— "Unless otherwise determined, the following conditions shall have effect as to share warrants."

(c) In Article 42 b (XIV.) the word "three" shall be altered to "five," and the following words shall be inserted after the words "at the office of the Company," namely:— "or at such other place in London as the Directors may fix by advertisement, or unless 10 days at least before the day appointed for the Meeting in the first case, or before the requisition is left at the office in the second case, he shall have deposited the share warrant at the Office in Alexandria of the Company, or at such other place in Alexandria as the Directors shall from time to time fix by advertisement in the "Times" newspaper and some newspaper published or circulating in "Alexandria," and after the word "together" the following words shall be inserted, namely, "in any of the foregoing cases."

(d) The following clauses shall be inserted in Article 42 b, namely:—

(XVII a) Fourteen days' notice at the least, specifying the time and place fixed for any general meeting, and in case of special business the general nature of such business shall be given to holders of share warrants by advertisement in manner hereinafter provided.

(XVII b) Any notice required to be or which may be given to holders of share warrants shall be sufficiently given if advertised once in the "Times," and once in at least one newspaper published or circulating in Alexandria.

(e) In Article 53 there shall be inserted after the words "shall be given" the following words, namely, "to members holding registered shares," and before the word "Member" in each place where that word occurs shall be added the word "such."

(f) In Article 137 there shall be inserted after the word "Member" where that word first occurs, the words "holding registered shares."

(g) In Article 140 there shall be inserted after the word "Members" the words "holding registered shares."

(h) At the beginning of Article 141 there shall be inserted the following words, namely, "subject to the provisions of Article b (XVII a),"

29059-2-2

The Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on Monday, the 31st day of December, 1906, at 12.35 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and if deemed advisable, passing the following Resolution with or without modification.

RESOLUTION.

"That the capital of the Company be increased to £400,000 by the creation of 100,000 new Ordinary Shares, and that in lieu of such new shares being offered in the manner provided by Article 13 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Directors be and are hereby authorised and empowered to issue the said new shares upon such terms as to price, and on such conditions as to underwriting, and otherwise, and at such times, and generally in such manner as they may deem expedient, and whether in the form of bearer shares, or registered shares, or partly in one form and partly in the other, provided always that the Directors shall give a preferential allotment of such new shares to the holders of Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company in proportion to their respective holdings."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

In the event of a bearer of a Share Warrant desiring to vote at the above-mentioned Meet-

ing, he must on or before the 20th day of December, 1906, deposit such Share Warrant with the Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria, or on or before the 24th day of December, 1906 with Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co., 67 Lombard Street, London, E.C.

By order of the Board,
L. HALLIDAY, Secretary.
Dated this 30th day of November, 1906.
No. 72 Bishopsgate Street Within,
London, E.C. 29100-6-2

Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Co.

SALE OF LAND.

The Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Company are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of land held by them at Boulac, now occupied by their workshops, amounting to about 4500 square metres, having a frontage on the Nile of about 80 metres.

Offers should be addressed under sealed envelope to the Company's Head Office, Sharia Boulac, having on the outside: "Offer for the purchase of land at Boulac."

Every offer must be accompanied by a deposit representing 10% (ten per cent.) of the amount offered, the price to be calculated in square metres.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept the most advantageous offer or to reject all offers.

Offers will be received up to the 20th day of December 1906 at eleven o'clock in the morning when all offers will be unsealed.

N.B.—All information can be obtained at Company's Head Office. 29073-3-2-3

NOTICE.

Sale of Ivory Rubber.

It is notified for general information that the Assistant Secretary, Stores Section will sell by Public Auction at the Beit El Amana, Omdurman, on Tuesday 18th December 1906 at 10 a.m. punctually, the following approximate quantities of ivory, rubber, etc.

Rottles	Aal No. 1.
3085	Aal No. 2.
3693	Machmouss
4201	Bar more than 10 rottles
1647	Bar less than 10 rottles
738	Kling
766	Rhorba
417	Rutber
742	Rhine horn
3	Giraffe skins.
43	

The ivory will be sold in suitable lots at the rate of so much per kantar.

Immature ivory acquired under section 17 of the ordinance for the preservation of wild animals and birds 1903 is sold under condition that same is not resold in the Sudan and must be exported ex-Sudan within one month from date of purchase and a permit for same will be issued at the time of purchase.

Ten per cent. of the value must be paid by the purchaser at the conclusion of the auction and the balance within 5 days from the above date, after which period it will remain at purchaser's risk and be subject to a demurrage charge of 100 millimes per each kantar per diem until whole stock is removed.

None of the articles sold can be removed before the whole of the purchase money has been paid.

The payments will be in cash and no cheques will be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer.

(Signed) M. COTTIS, Kaim, Assistant Secretary, Stores Section.

Khartoum, 29th November, 1906. 29044-8-7

Sudan Government

NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labourers in presence of an official or other reliable witnesses. 28283A-30-10-967

Municipalite d'Alexandrie

AVIS

La Municipalite met en adjudication la fourniture de 14,000 m2 de pierre pour dallage des Chaussees.

Le cautionnement est fixe a L.E. 560. Le cahier des charges est depose au bureau de la Voirie ou il peut etre consulte par les interessés tous les jours de 9 h. a midi, les jours feries exceptés.

Les offres devront etre adressees sous pli cachete a Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalite avant le 15 Janvier 1907.

Elles pourront egalement etre deposees en séance de la Delegation le même jour a 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour fourniture de pierre pour dallage."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra etre remis separément au Service de la Comptabilite Generale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 15 Janvier 1907 a midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci dessus sera écartée.
L'Administrateur,
Signé: W. P. CHATAWAY.
Alexandrie, le 10 Décembre 1906. 29057-8-1

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Office:—3, George Street, Edinburgh.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,400,000
LAIRS PAID	£ 24,375,000

LOCAL BOARD FOR EGYPT:

S. B. COOKSON, Esq., Manager, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Cairo.
R. A. HARRISON, Esq., General Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, (Egypt) Ltd. [14-11-06]

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo.
BABER, MIZRAHI & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria.
A. V. THOMSON, Secretary for Egypt.



His Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Alexandria.

REGISTRATION 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that all British subjects residing within the district of this consulate are bound to register themselves during the month of January.

All persons neglecting so to register themselves are liable to fine or imprisonment.

The consulate will be open daily from 10 a.m. till noon for the delivery of registration certificates.

BY ORDER.

29089-6-2

KHEDIVIAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AND GRAVING DOCK COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Annual General Meeting of this Company held at London on the 14th December 1906, it was decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares for the year ending 30th June 1906.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer will be paid their dividend at the rate of 2/- per share, less income tax, against presentation of Coupon No. 4 on and after the 31st December 1906, at the Imperial Ottoman Bank, Alexandria, or at Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co., Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Registered holders of Ordinary Shares will receive their Dividend Warrants by post. Alexandria, 17th December, 1906.

29112-16-A-1

The Alexandria Water Company Ltd.

SERVICE D'EAU FILTRÉE A RAMLEH.

La Compagnie prie M.M. les habitants de Ramleh, qui desiront prendre un abonnement pour la fourniture de l'eau filtrée, de présenter au plus tôt leurs demandes par écrit avec indication exacte de la situation de leurs immeubles afin de faciliter l'étude de la canalisation nécessaire.

La Compagnie établira la canalisation dans les rues, ses frais, sur une longueur à calculer à raison de 30 mètres courants par abonnement.

Et si la distance à parcourir pour atteindre les conduites principales était plus grande, la canalisation pourra être posée quand même, pourvu que les abonnés participent dans la dépense, pour cet excédent dans les proportions à convenir.

La fourniture de l'eau filtrée ne sera faite que par compteur aux mêmes conditions et prix que ceux en vigueur pour la Ville, dont M.M. les abonnés pourront prendre connaissance en s'adressant aux bureaux de la Compagnie.

L'Administrateur-Directeur.

J. E. CORNISH.

28961-6-5

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration a l'honneur d'informer le public qu'elle recevra jusqu'au 25 Décembre courant, à midi, des offres pour la fourniture, pendant une année à partir de la date de l'acceptation de l'offre, de Ballast Massassani, équivalent échantillons à soumettre au Service Central de la Voie (Caire), et ce conformément aux clauses et conditions du Cahier des Charges dont on peut prendre connaissance au Bureau Central du Service de la Voie (Caire).

Pour être admis à concourir, le soumissionnaire devra verser, au préalable, à titre de dépôt provisoire, une somme de L.E. 5 (Cinq Livres Egyptiennes) dont le récépissé devra être joint à l'offre.

Le soumissionnaire déclaré adjudicataire devra parfaire cette somme jusqu'à concurrence de vingt Livres Egyptiennes.

Les offres devront être accompagnées d'une feuille de papier timbré de 50 millimes. Elles seront adressées par la poste sous pli recommandé à:

Monsieur le Directeur Général

des Chemins de fer de l'Etat

Caire.

et sous double enveloppe, l'intérieur portant la désignation suivante:

"Offre pour la fourniture de Ballast Massassani."

L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter l'offre la plus basse, ni à donner suite aux soumissions présentées, et elle se réserve le droit de diviser la commande.

Le Caire, le 13 Décembre 1906. 29082-2-2

EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT COOKING.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT.
Special terms for Officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials. 28-11-06

Davies Bryan & Co.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS
CAIRO.
ST. DAVID'S BUILDINGS
ALEXANDRIA.
AND 35-37 NOBLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

SEASON 1906-7.

New Stock of the Latest
London Novelties.

NEW BLACKS
NEW BLUES
NEW GREYS

NEW TWEEDS
NEW OVERCOATINGS
NEW VESTINGS

Agents for the celebrated
Tevia Tweed.

ALL GARMENTS CUT BY
EXPERIENCED ENGLISH CUTTERS.

Fit and Style Guaranteed.

NEW COLLARS
NEW TIES
NEW SHIRTS

NEW GLOVES
NEW UNDERCLOTHING
NEW HOSIERY

STRAW HATS
FELT HATS
SILK HATS

HELMETS
CAPS
PANAMAS

Hats specially fitted by a
practical Hatter.

Felt & Panama Hats cleaned.

STYLISH BOOTS
COURT SHOES
PUTTIE LEGGINGS

TENNIS GOODS
CRICKET GOODS
FOOTBALLS, ETC.

Try our renowned Boot at £1.

FOOTBALL BOOTS
at special prices for Clubs.

LADIES' GLOVES
LADIES' BLOUSES
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING

LADIES' BELTS
LADIES' BOAS
LADIES' COSTUMES

Very special Lines in Household
Linens, Blankets, Flannels,
Flannelettes, etc.

A large and Artistic selection in
Cretonnes and Art Muslins
suitable for Curtains and
Coverings.

The Largest and Best Stock in
Egypt of Bags, Trunks, and
all travelling requisites.

Davies Bryan & Co.

Cairo & Alexandria.

L'EGYPTE ET LA SERBIE.

Le Gouvernement de Serbie vient de confier l'Agence Commerciale du Royaume pour l'Egypte et le Soudan à Monsieur Jacques Goulet de la maison J. G. Johnson et Co d'Alexandrie.

THEATRE KHEDIVIAL DE L'OPERA

La direction a l'honneur d'informer le public qu'un abonnement est ouvert pour deux représentations des vendredis aux conditions habituelles et sera clos définitivement le 19 décembre à 5 heures.

Messieurs les abonnés de la saison dernière qui désireraient renouveler leur abonnement sont priés d'en donner avis à la direction ou au bureau de location. On disposera des places dont l'abonnement n'aura pas été confirmé dans le délai ci-dessus.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie.)

La Bourse s'est ouverte sur une grande partie de la cote. Quant aux affaires, elles sont limitées, dans des proportions d'ailleurs restreintes, à l'Agence Commerciale, National Bank, Suez, Urbain, Comptoir, Building Land, Crédit Franco-Egyptien et Banque d'Orient.

En nouvelles émissions on a traité l'United Egyptian Lands aux environs de 31/32.

On a également échangé de gros paquets en New Egyptian à 33 shillings, mais pour fin janvier.

Echangé aussi la Daira à 17 1/4 5/16 pour fin courant.

L'Agricole s'est relevée de 9 15/32 à 9 1/2 acheteurs.

La National Bank, après avoir bénéficié d'une avance au début de la séance, a fini en réaction à 28 1/16.

On offre les Privileges Tramways à 203, tandis que les Dividendes sont mieux tenus à 350 3/8.

Les Baux du Caire perdent encore 1 fr. à 122.

La Daira clôture à 17 1/4, en perte de 1/16, et la Béhera à 40, vendeurs.

De 29 acheteurs les Markets fléchissent à 29 sec, tandis que la Filature est demandée à 23/32.

La Dividende Bière d'Alexandrie s'inscrit à 117 et la Privileges Bière du Caire à 134, soit en perte respective de 1 franc.

Tandis que les Cotton Mills reculent de 6/3 à 6 shillings, la Salt & Soda s'avance de 23/9 à 25, pour élever vendeurs à ce prix. Beaucoup d'affaires sur cette dernière valeur.

L'Obligation ancienne Crédit Foncier progresse de 337 à 337 1/2.

Les Lots Turcs continuent à fléchir de 152 à 151.

La Cassa di Sconto perd 1 franc à 264 l'ancienne et 269 la nouvelle.

Une des nouvelles plus sensationnelles de la journée est sans contredit celle de l'Anglo-American Nile qui tombe de 6 à 5 3/8 vendeurs.

Pins faibles aussi la Banque d'Athènes à 136, la Deferred Delta à 13 1/4, les Nungovich Hotels à 21 5/8, la Nile Land à 17 3/4, et les Sucreries à 74.

L'Ordinary Khedivial Mail se relève aujourd'hui de 37 à 38 shillings acheteurs, en vue de la nouvelle émission annoncée.

En reprise également la Land Bank de 8 11/16 à 8 3/4 acheteurs, l'action Comptoir de 7 7/32 à 7 1/4, et la Banque d'Orient de 133 3/4 à 134 1/2.

Le Cheik Fadl s'inscrit à 108 ex coupon.

Par contre, le Trust fléchit de 1 21/32 à 1 19/32, l'Urbain de 7 17/32 à 7 7/16, la part de fondateur Comptoir de 62 à 60, la Building Lands de 5 7/16 à 5 13/32, et l'Union Foncière de 6 3/8 à 6 1/4.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny
NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, le 17 Décembre.

Influencé par l'accentuation du resserrement monétaire en Europe, ainsi que par la mauvaise tenue des places dirigeantes, notre marché des valeurs a continué ce matin à être lourd avec tendance à la faiblesse sur toute la ligne, à l'exception de deux ou trois titres, notamment ceux de la Société d'Entreprises Immobilières et de Travaux.

Dans le compartiment des Banques, la National a fléchi jusqu'à 28 1/16 pour finir à 28 1/16 vendeurs. L'Agricole a faibli à 9 7/16. La plupart des autres valeurs ont suivi plus ou moins le mouvement, comme on le constatera par la cote publiée ci-contre.

Les actions Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux ont donné lieu à de nombreuses transactions au comptant. Elles ont ouvert à leur prix de clôture de samedi, soit 10 1/4, pour monter graduellement à 10 1/2, 11, 11 1/4 et 12 et s'élever finalement à 11 3/8. A terme il devient extrêmement difficile de trouver la contre-partie voulue. Les parts de fondateur ont débuté à P.E. 94 pour avancer successivement à 96, 100, 102 et 105 et finir à 100. On attend généralement en Bourse à des prix plus élevés sur les deux catégories de titres.

Les fondateurs Allotments sont remontés à 140, les actions Automobiles à 6 et leur part à 10 1/2.

Dans le groupe des valeurs hôtelières, les Nungovich ont fléchi à 21 7/8 22 et les Egyptian à 9 1/2 9 1/16.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land se sont tassés à 4 1/2. Les Abdy se sont raffermis à 5 1/16 5/8.

Nous disions, dans notre Circulaire d'avant-hier, que le règlement au prix de compensation des actions de la Société d'Entreprises Immobilières et de Travaux avait été fixé à Livres 11 par le Comité de la Corporation des Agents de change du Caire, par sa lettre-circulaire du

12 Décembre 1906, adressée aux membres de cette Corporation.

Se conformant à cette lettre-circulaire, plusieurs Agents de change avaient réglé entre eux, ainsi qu'avec leurs clients, sur la base du prix de compensation fixé. Mais, dans l'intervalle, séparant la liquidation extraordinaire, qui a eu lieu le 12 Décembre, de la liquidation ordinaire du Vendredi 14 Décembre, le Comité, après s'être mis d'accord avec quelques membres de la Corporation, non réunis en Assemblée générale extraordinaire régulièrement convoquée, a fait disparaître du tableau, où elle avait été affichée auparavant, la lettre-circulaire, mentionnée ci-haut, du 12 Décembre 1906, concernant la liquidation extraordinaire des actions de la Société d'Entreprises Immobilières et de Travaux.

On sait que, chaque Vendredi, il est distribué aux membres de la Corporation des Agents de change du Caire, par les soins du Comité, une liste mentionnant les cours de compensation de toutes les valeurs (cotées ou non cotées).

Or, dans la liste du Vendredi 14 Décembre 1906, le Comité a fait imprimer en regard de la désignation "SOCIÉTÉ D'ENTREPRISES IMMOBILIÈRES ET DE TRAVAUX" la mention suivante:

	Sous Régl. spécial.	103
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Donc pas de prix de compensation pour les actions, mais prix de P.E. 103 pour les parts de fondateur.

On se demande ce que signifie ce procédé irrégulier et sans précédent.

Nous continuerons.

L'Assemblée générale de l'Ibrahimieh Ploughing Co., renvoyée au 29 Décembre courant, promet d'être fort intéressante, car, cette fois, quel que soit le nombre d'actions représentées, les décisions prises seront valables conformément à l'article 30 des Statuts.

Il y a eu lieu spécialement de noter que le rôle et l'attitude dans la Ploughing de l'honorable Président de la Corporation des Agents de change du Caire (Mr. Paul Ozil) qui était à l'époque, comme nous ne l'ignorons, censeur des Sucreries et Raffinerie d'Egypte, n'ont pas été bien définis.

La discussion qui aura lieu le 29 Décembre jettera peut-être quelque lumière sur cette intéressante question. Espérons-le tout au moins.

Par décision prise par le conseil d'administration dans sa séance du 12 Décembre 1906, les actionnaires de la Société d'Entreprises Immobilières et de Travaux sont convoqués en Assemblée générale extraordinaire pour le 2 Janvier 1907, à 4 heures p.m. au Caire. A l'ordre du jour: 1. Modifications aux Statuts; 2. Communications diverses.

Pour prendre part à l'Assemblée, il faut être propriétaire de 5 actions au moins. Le dépôt des actions devra être effectué le 22 Décembre au plus tard, au siège de la Société.

Le bruit court en Bourse qu'un groupe important d'actionnaires de la Société d'Entreprises Immobilières et de Travaux désire donner au Conseil d'Administration les pouvoirs les plus étendus pour procéder éventuellement à l'amortissement périodique des actions.

Ainsi lorsque les résultats financiers de l'exercice le permettraient, le conseil procéderait au tirage au sort d'un certain nombre d'actions, lesquelles seraient remplacées par des actions de jouissance, qui participeraient aux bénéfices au même titre que les actions non remboursées, sans déduction, bien entendu, de l'intérêt statutaire revenant à ces actions.

De cette façon, dans un certain délai, les 25,000 actions actuelles se décomposeraient, par exemple, en 21,000 actions ordinaires et 4,000 actions de jouissance, qu'il ne faudrait pas confondre avec les parts de fondateur déjà existantes.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.
ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS

December 17.

Habsburg, Aust. s. Capt. Klausberger, Trieste et Brindisi, Austrian Lloyd.

Salamia, Greek s. Capt. Pittas, Larnaca et Port Said, Pilavachi.

Regel Carol 1er, Roum. s. Capt. Margineanu, Constantza et Smyrna, Muller.

Maria Teresa, Aust. s. Capt. Nasso, Constantinople et Port Said, Austrian Lloyd.

December 18.

Hohenzollern, Germ. s. Capt. Gerdes, Marseilles et Naples, Muller.

Ros, Swed. s. Capt. Johansen, Hernosand, Ros & Co.

Calvoorasi, Greek s. Capt. Yanakas, Marseilles, Messageries Maritimes.

Assiout, Brit. s. Capt. Lazzolo, Glasgow and Malta, Tamvaco.

Alep, Ott. s. Capt. Cassar, Alexandrette, Viterbo.

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Monday 17th December, 1906.

OUTWARDS

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	The Company's Office	Postal Telegraph Office
London	24	50
Liverpool	13	—
Manchester	17	—
Glasgow	—	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	35

MESSAGERS HANDLED IN AT

FROM	H. M.	R. M.
London	24	50
Liverpool	13	—
Manchester	17	—
Glasgow	—	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	35

Prix des sacs.

Qualité indienne :		
A coton de 3 livres P.T. 5 1/2	—	—
" " 3 1/2 " " 5 3/4	—	—
A Céréales " 2 1/2 " " 3 10/40	—	—
" " 3 1/2 " " 4 10/40	—	—
" " 5 " " 5 3/4	—	—

Cloture de la Bourse Khediviale

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises Coton F.G.F.Br. 6h. p.m.

Novembre 1907	Tal. 18 1/16	à 3/32
Janvier	" 20 9/16	" "
Mars	" 21 1/4	" "
Mai	" 21 15/16	" "
Juillet	" 22 15/32	" "

Graines de coton

Decembre-Janvier	P.T. 67	à 5/40
Février-Mars	" 68 3/4	" 35/40
Avril	" 69 35/40	" 70

Fèves Saïdi

Decembre-Janvier	P.T. 125	à 130
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REMARQUES

Coton.—Recette actuelle.—Il y a eu une volte-face complète dans l'allure du marché dans l'après-midi et la cote a baissé sensiblement; en clôture pourtant il y a eu une reprise.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour mars talarii 21 7/8 à —; plus bas pour mars 21 3/8 à —.

Dans l'après-midi prix plus haut pour mars 21 1/4 à —; plus bas pour mars 21 1/2 à —.

N.B.—Reports.—Stagflation

Au moment de la clôture, les nouvelles étaient les suivantes :

Liverpool : coton égyptien disp. : 10 4/16. Futures janvier : 10 12/64.

Liverpool : coton américain : Futures janv.-fév. : 5.36.

Futures mai-juin : 5.42.

New-York : coton américain : Futures : jan. : 9.36.

mai : 8.75

Graines de coton.—Recette actuelle.—On n'en parle guère, mais les cours en clôture sont fermes.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour février-mars P.T. 68 25/40 à —; plus bas pour février-mars 68 15/40 à —.

Dans l'après-midi, prix plus haut pour février-mars 68 30/40 à —; plus bas pour février-mars 68 25/40 à —.

N.B.—Reports.—Sans changement

Bourse Khediviale, le 17 décembre 1906.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION à la LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués hier soir à 5h. p.m. à la Bourse Khediviale.)

Tal. 20 3/8	Livraison Janvier
" 21 1/16	" Mars
" 21 11/16	" Mai
" 22 3/16	" Juillet

Marché quiet

(Cours pratiqués d'hier soir à 6h. p.m. affichés par l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises à la Bourse Khediviale.)

Tal. 20 9/16	Livraison Janvier
" 21 1/4	" Mars
" 21 15/16	" Mai
" 22 15/32	" Juillet

Marché steady

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khediviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Tal. 20 3/8	Livraison Janvier
" 21 3/32	" Mars
" 21 3/4	" Mai
" 22 7/32	" Juillet

Marché quiet

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khed. à 12h.45 p.m.)

Tal. 20 5/32	Livraison Janvier
" 20 27/32	" Mars
" 21 15/32	" Mai
" 21 15/16	" Juillet

Marché quiet

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khed. à 12h.45 p.m.)

Tal. 20 5/32	Livraison Janvier
" 20 27/32	" Mars
" 21 15/32	" Mai
" 21 15/16	" Juillet

Marché quiet

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khed. à 12h.45 p.m.)

Tal. 20 5/32	Livraison Janvier
" 20 27/32	" Mars
" 21 15/32	" Mai
" 21 15/16	" Juillet

Marché quiet

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khed. à 12h.45 p.m.)

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" 20 27/32	" Mars
" 21 15/32	" Mai
" 21 15/16	" Juillet

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" 21 15/32	" Mai
" 21 15/16	" Juillet

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" 21 15/32	" Mai
" 21 15/16	" Juillet

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Marché quiet

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khed. à 12h.45 p.m.)

Tal. 20 5/32	Livraison Janvier
" 20 27/32	" Mars
" 21 15/32	" Mai
" 21 15/16	" Juillet

Marché quiet

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khed. à 12h.45 p.m.)

Tal. 20 5/32	Livraison Janvier
" 20 27/32	" Mars
" 21 15/32	" Mai
" 21 15/16	" Juillet

ARRIVAGES

du mardi 18 décembre 1906

Documents de l'Alexandria General Produce Assoc.

CHEMINS DE FER BANQUES

Cotons	...	...	...
Graines de coton	...	...	...
Bière Saïdi	...	...	...
Béhera	...	...	...
Fèves Saïdi	...	...	...
Béhera	...	...	...
Orge	...	...	...
Mais	...	...	...
Lentilles	...	...	...

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1906 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 4,154,443

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1906 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 3,326,376

Contre même jour en 1905 :

BANQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER

Coton	...	...	...
Graines de coton	...	...	...
Bière Saïdi	...	...	...
Béhera	...	...	...
Fèves Saïdi	...	...	...
Béhera	...	...	...
Orge	...	...	...
Mais	...	...	...
Lentilles	...	...	...

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 3,326,376

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 3,326,376

Contre même jour en 1904 :

CONTRATS. (11 h. 55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre 1907	Tal. 17 7/8	à —
Janvier	" 20 1/16	" "
Mars	" 20 25/32	" "
Mai	" 21 7/16	" "
Juillet	" 21 29/32	" "

Graines de coton

Decembre-Janvier	P.T. 67	10/40
Février-Mars	" 68 3/4	30/40
Avril	" 69 35/40	" "

Fèves Saïdi

Decembre-Janvier	P.T. 125	" 130
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REMARQUES

Coton.—Recette actuelle.—Malgré les fortes exportations, le marché n'a pas pu se soutenir, les grosses ventes du commerce ayant pesé sur la situation. Le fait est que de 21 1/2, maximum pratiqué, le cours est tombé à 20 5/8 pour reprendre un petit peu ensuite.

Graines de coton.—Recette actuelle.—Pas d'affaires, mais cours soutenus.

Fèves Saïdi.—Recette actuelle.—Marché nul.

RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY

RECETTES

du dimanche 9 décembre au samedi 15 dec. 1906

PICTURE POST CARDS.

"The Egyptian Gazette" Series
is the most artistic collection to be found
in Egypt.

Vade Mecum for the Homeward Bound.

PICTURE POST CARDS.

"The Egyptian Gazette" Series
is the most artistic collection to be found
in Egypt.

TO OUR VISITORS.

The *Egyptian Gazette* has much pleasure in presenting to its subscribers the accompanying description of some of the many interesting routes by which they may travel homewards. Great care has been taken to arrange them as accurately and concisely as possible, and it will be found that none of them are fraught with difficulty. In choosing the route home there are several things to be considered. To begin with there is the difference in climate between Egypt and the various points at which you may arrive in Europe.

This depends partly upon the month in which you leave Egypt, for Cairo in January may be a little warmer than the Riviera, and possibly not so warm as Sicily, but in March it will be warmer than Rome, and more uniformly warm than many other places in Europe. Many people leave Egypt far too early in the year, for as a rule the weather in April and May is perfect. The warmest place to go, to on leaving Egypt is Sicily.

Some will want to take into consideration the number of days to be spent at sea, and we therefore subjoin a list showing the time occupied on each of the various routes between Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

They are as follows:—

The long sea routes—from Port Said or Alexandria to Plymouth, Southampton, London or Liverpool—occupy about 14 days. The short ones are as follows:—

Port Said or Alexandria to Brindisi	3 days
Alexandria to Messina	3 "
Port Said or Alexandria to Marseilles	5 "
Alexandria to Venice and Trieste	3 1/2 "
Alexandria to Naples	3 "
Port Said to Genoa	5 "
Port Said to Naples	4 "
Alexandria to Constantinople	4 "
Alexandria to Piræus	2 "
Port Said to Gibraltar	7 "

The steamers of the P. & O., North German Lloyd, Orient, and Messageries Maritimes are the largest. The Anchor, British India, and Bibby Lines are also excellent, and their steamers are largely patronised by travellers to Egypt.

As regards the train journeys from Cairo, the shortest is that to Alexandria, without change (3 hours). That to Port Said can now be made without change in 4 1/2 hours.

The least expensive way to England is by the Moss, Papayanni, Prince, and Westcott lines of steamers from Alexandria to Liverpool. The German Levant line has also good steamers from Alexandria to Hamburg.

The quickest through Continental routes are by P. & O. Brindisi express from Port Said, and the Austrian Lloyd Trieste-Vienna express from Alexandria.

As regards heavy luggage, it must be borne in mind that very little luggage is allowed free on the railways of Europe, but there are several good and responsible forwarding agents in Egypt who undertake at a fixed charge to deliver packages to any address in Europe.

The quickest manner of getting to Europe from Port Said is undoubtedly by the fast Mail Steamers "Osiris" and "Isis" to Brindisi. One of these leaves Port Said every week, as soon as possible after receiving the Indian

mails from the great liner arrived from Bombay.

These small but comfortable ships have enormously powerful engines, and attain a very high rate of speed. They are called the "Perry boats," having been specially built to carry the British mail from Port Said to Brindisi. If you are going straight through to England you will find the train waiting at Brindisi which will take you to Calais without changing. It has complete arrangements for sleeping and eating on board, and you should arrive in London on the fifth day from leaving Port Said.

HOTELS EN ROUTE.

SYRACUSE.

GRAND HOTEL

PIAZZA MAZZINI, SYRACUSE (SICILY).
First Hotel in the Town.

SYRACUSE (SICILY).

HOTEL DES ETRANGERS.

"CASA POLITI."
First Class. Electric Light, Lift, Central Heating.
Private Baths. ALL COMFORTS.
Proprietor: ENGELKE-ZUNKE.

TAORMINA.

HOTEL METROPOLE.

First-Class House. Beautiful Position. German Management.
Same Proprietor Hotel Grande Bretagne, Catania.

PALERMO.

Villa Igia

Grand Hotel.

U. CALANTI, Manager.

SORRENTO

HOTEL TRAMONTANO

Hôtels Tramontano & Tasso, & Hotel-Pension Syrene. These excellent Hotels, which are situated in the best part of what is widely named the "Golf Coast of Italy," are the annual resort of the most distinguished English and American families. The principal centre for excursions. Electric light throughout. Tennis, English church.
Mr. G. TRAMONTANO, Proprietor & Manager.

NAPLES.

GRAND HOTEL.

Unrivalled position. First Class.
Private Bathrooms. Steam Heating throughout.
Newest Sanitary arrangements.
HAUSER & DOEPFNER, Props.

The Hotel Baglioni.

FIRST CLASS.
EVERY MODERN COMFORT.

Branch House: HOTEL D'ITALIE, BOLOGNA.

Hotel PAOLI.

FLORENCE, FULL SOUTH.
LUNGARNO DELLA ZECGA.

Beautiful view of the surrounding hills.
First class Hotel with Every Modern Comfort.

HOTEL

Florence Washington.

LUNGARNO.
First Class Family House. All Modern Comforts.
Entirely Renovated.
C. GOBBO, Proprietor.

PISA

GRAND HOTEL
HOTEL DE LONDRES.

The only Hotel with Central Heating.

RAPALLO.

GRAND HOTEL VERDI.

FIRST CLASS. ALL MODERN COMFORTS.
LAWN TENNIS.
P. G. SAMPETRO.

SICILY.

The direct route to Sicily is by the Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamers, which leave Alexandria weekly for MESSINA, where one takes train to TAORMINA, one of the most charming and popular places on the island. Giardini is the station at which to alight, and the drive up to Taormina is most delightful, occupying about one hour. In and around the town is much to interest the visitor. The theatre is of Greek origin, but restored under the Romans. CATANIA is the starting place for the ascent of Etna, and here also is a fine Cathedral. The Greek, Roman, and Saracenic remains that are found all over the island, are an endless source of pleasure. SYRACUSE has an interesting history, having been a Greek city, which was designed by Demosthenes in B.C. 413, and taken by the Romans in B.C. 212, when Archimedes was slain—his tomb is to be seen. The cathedral was once an ancient pagan temple. PALERMO, with about 300,000 inhabitants, is the capital of the island, and enjoys a delightful climate. Much of interest is to be found in this fine city. The Palazzo Reale is of Saracenic origin and close to it the church of S. Giovanni degli Ermiti with its picturesque cloisters. The Cathedral, Museum, Botanic Gardens, Villa Giulia and Royal Park are also worth a visit.

CENTRAL ITALY.

The fine steamers of the North German Lloyd leave Alexandria every Wednesday during the season for Naples, the voyage being only 3 days.

NAPLES is also reached in 10 hours from Palermo by the Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamers, which leave daily. One cannot approach Naples or leave it without wishing to explore some of its islands, besides the lovely places on its bay—Castellare and Sorrento. The small steamer that takes you to Sorrento [you can drive too] will take you on to Capri.

From Naples to Rome is a train journey of but five hours. All who can will devote at least one week to visiting the many historical and interesting portions of the Eternal City, whose charms and beauties are too well-known to need comment here.

Leaving the Eternal City with much regret, a railway journey of five hours brings you to FLORENCE, where another week can well be spent admiring the City of Flowers and its surrounding country. In Florence itself the churches and galleries are of absorbing interest, whilst the local promenades and excursions should not be omitted. The Cascine is the most attractive and fashionable promenade in Florence, whilst the Viale dei Colli, one of the finest walks in Europe, opened 35 years ago, goes winding up through the hills a distance of four miles. The most delightful excursion outside Florence is that to Val d'Aosta, with its Monastery 3,300 feet above the sea level. This is made first by ordinary train from Florence to St. Elera, thence by cog-wheel railway to Salino. The ascent through groves of oaks takes an hour, and most striking panoramas are unfolded to view.

PISA is easily reached from Florence in about 2 hours; here there is a fine Cathedral and the Leaning Tower. A stay of at least one night should if possible be made in order to enjoy the view from the Campanile at sunset.

VIAREGGIO. One of the most delightful places on the Italian Riviera near Pisa and on the main line from Rome to Genoa. It is a very convenient half-way house between Egypt and England, and where living is reasonable and the air and surroundings exceptionally good.

NORTHERN ITALY.

GENOA (La Superba).—The most picturesque and interesting city in Italy, with the record of having one of the lowest death averages of European cities and a phenomenally equable temperature—warm in winter and deliciously cool breezes from the surrounding mountains and the Mediterranean in summer.

The patriarchal home of Italy's most ancient nobility, whose palaces, gardens, and famous collections of statuary, frescoes and paintings, are a constant delight to thousands of travellers who annually sojourn in Genoa. Then there are the superbly decorated medieval churches containing exquisite marble columns and historical paintings, and the incomparable Campo Santa filled with its wonderful tombs.

From Genoa to Milan is a matter of only three hours by rail.

MILAN is a good centre for Northern Italy before making the tour of the Lakes. The Cathedral is the principal attraction, with its beautiful windows illustrating the History of the Bible. The public gardens and the monumental cemetery are also worth a visit.

Between Bologna and Milan and only an hour and a half from Milan is SALSOMAGGIORE, a renowned health resort on account of its thermal springs, change trains at Borgo San Domino and in half-an-hour you are at Salsomaggiore.

HOTELS EN ROUTE.

SYRACUSE

GRAND HOTEL VILLA POLITI.

NEWLY ENLARGED and thoroughly refurbished. Electric Light throughout. Central Heating in every room. Beautiful Gardens.
Concerts daily. New Proprietor, GERTY KOCKEL also of the Hotel Grande Bretagne, Taormina.

TAORMINA.

SAN DOMENICO

PALACE HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS. EVERY COMFORT.
A. OMARINI, Manager.

PALERMO

HOTEL DE FRANCE.

First Class. Only Hotel in Palermo with Central Heating Apparatus throughout. Electric Light. Lift. Winter Garden. 100 Rooms, nearly all sunny. Best and Healthiest Situation.
P. WEINEN, Proprietor and Manager.

PALERMO (Sicily).

GRAND HOTEL TRINACRIA.

The ONLY Hotel in Palermo facing the Sea Central Heating Electric Lift and Light Private and Public Bathrooms.
ROMAN HEYN Manager.
Formerly at the Hotel Cecil London.

NAPLES.

SANTA LUCIA HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS.
Every Modern Comfort.
Central Heating. Private Baths. Etc.

ROME.

Hotel Continental.

OPPOSITE THE STATION.
—FIRST CLASS.—

NAPLES

HOTEL DU VESUVE.

FIRST CLASS. LATEST COMFORTS.

LE SAVOY, NAPLES.

First Class. All Comforts.
Restaurant. Winter Garden.
TELEPHONE. AUTO GARAGE.
Telegraphic Address: ROSSANICHO, Naples.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE.

FLORENCE.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

STEAMHEATING.

Electric Light Throughout.

LIFT.

Winter Garden.

CONCERT, AMERICAN BAR.

GRAND HOTEL ROYAL.

GRANDE BRETAGNE.
LUNGARNO, ACCIAOLI.

FIRST CLASS. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
CHIOSTRI, Prop.

THE MODERN HOTEL.

LUNGARNO, FLORENCE.

APARTMENTS WITH PRIVATE BATHS.
Hot and cold running water in every room. Central Heating.
AUTO-CARAGE. MODERATE TERMS.
DELLA CASA & SONS, Prop.

PEGLI.

HOTEL MEDITERRANEE.

FIRST CLASS.

MILAN.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

FIRST CLASS.
FULL SOUTH.
CENTRAL.

ALASSIO.

ITALIAN RIVIERA.

GRAND HOTEL

MEDITERRANEE.
First Class. On the Sea Shore.
SEA BATHING.

SALSOMAGGIORE

1 1/2 hours from MILAN — ITALY — 6 hours from FLORENCE.

GRAND HOTEL DE THERMES.

FIRST CLASS. EVERY MODERN COMFORT.
RITZ & PEYFFER Prop.

HOTELS EN ROUTE.

VENICE.

Grand Hotel.

"First Class."
EVERY MODERN COMFORT.
Large Terrace on the Grand Canal.

ROYAL HOTEL

DANIELI.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
Situated in the Finest and Healthiest part of the Town.
Railway Ticket Office in the Hotel.
All Modern Comforts.

HOTEL BRITANNIA.

First Class Hotel in the best position with garden on the Grand Canal.

HOTEL MILAN-BRISTOL.

In the same position but more moderate.
CHARLES WALTHER Prop.
Same Management HOTEL DE LA VILLE at Genoa.

NORTHERN ITALY (Continued).

The ITALIAN LAKES.

VENICE is a 5 hours' journey by rail from Milan, and one of the most delightful places imaginable to pass a quiet stay. The total absence of vehicular traffic strikes one as very strange; no horse, cart, carriage or bicycle is to be seen, and yet there is the sound of life at every turn. The approach the Venice from the Adriatic is unlike that of any other seaport. The town seems to be gradually, like Aphrodite, born of the sea, no hills behind, no stretches of rock, but first the tops of Campaniles appear above the horizon, then slowly the whole glittering town rises like a fairy mirage out of the calm lagoon.

Going northwards from Milan you make the tour of the beautiful Italian lakes.

COMO, the birthplace of the younger Filmy, is reached in one-and-a-quarter hours by train by way of Monza.

Boats leave Como frequently for the other towns on the lake, which is very beautiful, and the scenery on either side going up the lake is most enchanting. CERNOBIO is a charming spot; then come Tremozzo, Cadenabbia, and Menaggio with the prettily-situated town of Bellagio opposite. The walk from Tremozzo along the shore of the lake to Menaggio is most enjoyable. A steam tram runs from Menaggio to Porlezza on Lake Lugano in three-quarters of an hour, then steamer to Lugano in two-and-three-quarters hours.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland, the heart of Europe, has been described as "A cluster of delights and grandeur."

LUGANO is some 20 miles from Como, and reached by train in one-and-a-half hours. It has a population of 10,000 people and is charmingly situated on the Lake of Lugano, amidst lovely Italian scenery. Around it rise M. San Salvatore, M. de Caprino and M. Generoso.

LOCARNO may be reached by rail from Bellinzona in forty minutes. This pretty town, situated at the top of Lake Maggiore, has a mild climate, and is an excellent winter resort. The church Madonna del Sasso, situated above the town, is worth a visit, as it contains interesting paintings, "Entombment," by Ciseri, and "The Flight into Egypt," by Bramantino.

Lucerne—A striking picture on the Lake of Lucerne facing the *Rigi* and *Pilatus* and the snow-clad Alps.

In and around the town the walks are charming, and the excursions to be made from Lucerne by boat, rail, etc., are very numerous.

The Lake of Lucerne abounds in delightful excursions, those to the *Rigi*, *Pilatus*, *Burgstock* and *Sonnenberg* needing a special visit each. Other excursions on the lake can be made by steamer, and the ever-changing scenery on the trip from Lucerne to Fluelen is a source of delight to the lover of nature.

BRUNNEN, charmingly situated on the most beautiful part of the Lake of Lucerne, commands magnificent views of lake and mountain scenery. Along the Lake of Uri from Brunnen to Fluelen runs the famous *Aaresse*.

THUN (on the Lake of Thun) half an hour from Bern and one hour from Interlaken. Quiet and quaint; sheltered from winds; just the place to rest and recuperate. Beautiful walks, through woods, and along the lake shore. Kursaal, Concerts, Casino, Races, Tennis, Boating, etc.

THE BERNESE OBERLAND.—INTERLAKEN, a favourite summer resort and the best centre for making excursions in the Oberland, abounding in fine walks and views. There is a magnificent view of the *Jungfrau* from the Hoheweg, a fine avenue of walnut trees, the chief resort of visitors. Interlaken is also not far from the famous waterfalls, *Giesbach*, *Trummelbach* and *Staubbach*. Then also the glaciers of *Grindelwald* and view from *Murren* and the *Schynige Platte* are sights not to be missed.

CHATEAU D'OEX, 3,500 ft. above the sea on the new Electric Railway between Montreux and Interlaken, surrounded by magnificent scenery, with pure dry air. Much frequented by English people in Summer and Winter.

GREECE and IONIAN ISLES.

Many people visit Greece after wintering in Egypt, as it is so easily reached from Alexandria; the climate in April is charming. The best steamers are those of the Khedivial Mail Co. and Russian Steam Navigation Co.

If possible tourists should arrange to be in Athens for the Orthodox Easter in order to witness the Good Friday and Easter Eve ceremonies, and to be present at the dancing on the Easter Tuesday festival held at Megara, for which a special train is run from Athens.

It is worth while to spend a few days in CORFU on account of the beauty of the scenery. There is also good snipe and quail shooting to be had.

HOTELS EN ROUTE.

VENICE

LIDO (Venice) VENICE

Adjoining the sea. First-class hotel with splendidly furnished rooms. 200 rooms. Electric Light. All modern comforts. Every modern comfort. Delightful situation. Without any exception.

BAGNI LIDO (Venice)

The most important bathing station in Italy. First-class hotel with splendidly furnished rooms. 200 rooms. Electric Light. All modern comforts. Every modern comfort. Delightful situation. Without any exception.

GRAND HOTEL DES BAINS.

Adjoining the sea. First-class hotel with splendidly furnished rooms. 200 rooms. Electric Light. All modern comforts. Every modern comfort. Delightful situation. Without any exception.

THE GRAND HOTEL LIDO.

Adjoining the sea. First-class hotel with splendidly furnished rooms. 200 rooms. Electric Light. All modern comforts. Every modern comfort. Delightful situation. Without any exception.

ST. MORITZ (ENGADINE) SWITZERLAND.

The Grand Hotel St. Moritz.

A NEW FIRST CLASS HOTEL
WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
Address all enquiries to THE MANAGER.

LAKE OF COMO (CERNOBBIO).

GRAND HOTEL

VILLA D'ESTE
First-Class House. Finest situation on the lake. Immense Park and Gardens. Moderate charges. Omnibus at Corno Station.
T. DOWNS, Manager.

LUGANO.

HOTEL BEAU-REGARD

and CONTINENTAL.
FIRST CLASS MODERN HOTEL.
SPLENDID SITUATION.
I. F. HELMSHAUER, Prop.

LUGANO (LAKE OF LUGANO)

GRAND HOTEL METROPOLE ET

MONOPOLE.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.
A. BROCCA, Proprietor.

Also of the GRAND HOTEL, LUGANO.

LOCARNO.

THE GRAND HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Strictly First Class. Every Modern Comfort. Terraces on the St. Gotthard Railway. Magnificent Winter and Spring Bazaar. Best stopping place on the Italian Lakes. Beautiful walks and excursions. English Church. Tennis and Golf. Central Electric Light. This Hotel has lately been enlarged with 50 rooms, and apartments, sitting-rooms, and a spacious private bath.

LUGANO.

Hotel St. Gotthard and

Terminus.
Finest situation overlooking the Lake. Comfortable. Family House.
L. LANDRY.

LUGANO.

HOTEL DES ANGLAIS.

THE ONLY HOTEL ON THE LAKE.
Quite New. English Management.
B. W. DOYLE, Prop.

INNSBRUCK (TYROL)

CARL KAISER'S PENSION-HOTEL

Splendid situation, overlooking river and valley, surrounded by fruit, conifer and rose gardens. Modern comforts and home-like. Library, English and American papers, Bath, Marriages, good Table and Sanitary arrangements.
Specially suitable for those requiring rest, quietness, and change of air. Capital headquarters for excursions. Post, Telegraph, Telephone, Dark Room. Terms moderate for either short or long stay. English spoken. Apply for prospectus.

INTERLAKEN.

THE SAVOY HOTEL.

QUITE NEW.
Splendid Situation.

CHATEAU D'OEX

THE GRAND HOTEL

The newest and most up-to-date, thoroughly First Class and replete with every modern comfort.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, PRIVATE BATHS.

HOTEL BERTHOD.

The Most Comfortable First Class Family Hotel.
EVERY MODERN COMFORT.
BERTHOD BROTHERS, Proprietors.

TANGIERS

HOTEL CECIL

HOTEL DE FRANCE.

TUNIS

GRAND HOTEL

DE PARIS.

SALSOMAGGIORE (Italy.)

GRAND HOTEL MILAN.

FIRST CLASS. EVERY MODERN COMFORT.
R. FERRARO, Proprietor.

LAKE OF LUCERNE.

Palace & Grand Hotel Axen-Fels.

WORLD WIDE REPUTATION.

Level Wooded Walks.

The Leading Hotel for English and American families.

Electric Railway from Brunnen to Axen-Fels. The magnificent Park and Woods have nearly a mile frontage on the Lake.

Best Spring Resort. 2200 feet above the Sea.